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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संलग्न की जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन में रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—पार्ट 3—उप-पार्ट (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(एका मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किए गए सार्विधिक प्रावेश प्रौद्योगिकीय सुचनाएं

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities
(other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary Were published up to the 31st October, 1975 :

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
406	का. प्रा. 563 (अ), दिनांक 1 प्रकृत्वार, 1975	श्रम-मंत्रालय	कर्मचारी राज्य क्षेत्रों अधिनियम 1948 के अध्याय 4, 5 और 6 का गोवा दमन और दीव में प्रवृत्त करना।
S. O. 563 (E), dated the 1st October, 1975	Ministry of Labour	Provisions of Chapters IV, V and VI of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 comes into force in Goa, Daman and Diu.	
407	का. प्रा. 564 (अ), दिनांक 1 प्रकृत्वार, 1975	श्रम मंत्रालय	कलकत्ता के निगम लेख प्रतिष्ठानों में हड्डाल को प्रतिसिद्ध करना।
S.O. 564 (E), dated the 1st October, 1975	Ministry of Labour	Prohibition of Strikes in the establishment of the Corporation of Calcutta.	
408	का. प्रा. 565 (अ), दिनांक 1 प्रकृत्वार, 1975	केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड	प्राय-कर (प्रमाण-पत्र कार्यशाहिया) संशोधन नियम, 1975।
S.O. 565 (E), dated the 1st October, 1975.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	The Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings), Amendment Rules, 1975.	
409	का. प्रा. 566 (अ), दिनांक 1 प्रकृत्वार, 1975	उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	आदेश सं. का. प्रा. 549 (अ)/18 एफ बी/प्राई बी प्रार. ए/74 दिनांक 19 सितम्बर, 1974 जोकि अमृतसर आयल बर्ड, अमृतसर पर लागू है, की अधिकी को एक वर्ष के लिये और बढ़ाना।
S.O. 566 (E)/18FB/IDRA/75, dated the 1st October, 1975	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	The Order No. S.O. 549 (E) 18FB/IDRA/74, dated the 19th September, 1974, applicable to the factory known as Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar, is further extended for one year.	

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510 का० भा० 567 (भ), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	वित्त मंत्रालय		यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में गौड़ ग्रामीण बैंक नाम से एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक पश्चिम दीनाजपुर, माल्डा और मुर्शिदाबाद के जिलों में स्थापित करता है।
S.O. 567 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975	Ministry of Finance		The United Bank of India establishes a Regional Rural Bank under the name of Gaur Gramin Bank in districts of West Dinajpur, Malda and Murshidabad in the State of West Bengal.
का० भा० 538 (भ), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव		यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक, राजस्थान राज्य में जयपुर नागौर आंचलिक बैंक के नाम से एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक जयपुर और नागौर जिले में स्थापित करता है।
S.O. 568 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975	Do.		United Commerical Bank establishes a Regional Rural Bank in the name of Jaipur Nagaur Aanchalik Gramin Bank in the districts of Jaipur and Nagaur.
का० भा० 569 (भ), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव		स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया, उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के नाम से एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक गोरखपुर और देओरिया जिले में स्थापित करती है।
S.O. 569 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975.	Do.		The State Bank of India establishes a Regional Rural Bank in the name of Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank in the districts of Gorakhpur and Deoria of Uttar Pradesh.
का० भा० 570 (भ), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव		पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, हरियाणा राज्य में हरियाणा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के नाम से एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक मिहानी जिले में स्थापित करती है।
S.O. 570 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975.	Do.		The Punjab National Bank establishes a Regional Rural Bank in the name of Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank in the district of Bhiwani in the Haryana State.
का० भा० 571 (भ), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव		सिडीकेट बैंक, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक प्रथमा बैंक के नाम से स्थापित करती है।
S.O. 571(E), dated the 2nd October, 1975	Do.		The Syndicate Bank establishes a Regional Rural Bank in the name of Prathama Bank in Moradabad district of Uttar Pradesh.
का० भा० 572 (भ); दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव		मालदा को उस स्थान के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जहाँ पर गौड़ ग्रामीण बैंक का मुख्यालय रहेगा।
S.O. 572 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975.	Do.		Specifies Malda as the place where Gaur Gramin Bank shall have its head office.
का० भा० 573 (भ), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव		जयपुर को उस स्थान के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जहाँ पर जयपुर नागौर आंचलिक ग्रामीण बैंक का मुख्यालय रहेगा।
S.O. 573 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975	Do.		Specifies Jaipur as the place where Jaipur Nagaur Aanchalik Gramin Bank shall have its head office.
का० भा० 574 (भ), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव		गोरखपुर को उस स्थान के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जहाँ पर गोरखपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का मुख्यालय रहेगा।
S.O. 574(E), dated the 2nd October, 1975	Do.		Specifies Gorakhpur as the place where Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank shall have its head office.
का० भा० 575 (भ), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव		भिवानी को उस स्थान के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जहाँ पर हरियाणा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का मुख्यालय रहेगा।
S.O. 575 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975	Do.		Specifies Bhiwani as the place where Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank shall have its head office.
का० भा० 576 (भ), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव		मुरादाबाद को उस स्थान के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जहाँ पर प्रथमा बैंक का मुख्यालय रहेगा।
S.O. 576 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975.	Do.		Specifies Moradabad as the place where Prathama Bank shall have its head office.
का० भा० 577 (भ), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव		प्रधिसूचना में उल्लिखित बैंकों को क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के रूप में प्रधि- सूचित करती है।
S.O. 577 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975.	Do.		Notifies the banks as specified in the Notification to be the Regional Rural Banks.

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		वित्त मंत्रालय	सभी जेंड्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक प्रधिनियम, 1934 की धारा 42 की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुके उपबंधों से 1 वर्ष के लिये छूट।
	का० आ० 578 (प्र), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	Ministry of Finance	All Regional Rural Banks are exempted for one year from the provisions of proviso to sub-section (1) of section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
	S.O. 578 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975.	तदेव	प्रधिसूचना में उल्लिखित बैंकों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक प्रधिनियम, 1934 की दूसरी अनुसूची में समाविष्ट किया जाए।
	का० आ० 579 (प्र), दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर, 1975	Do	In the Second schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, include the Banks as specified in the Notification.
	S.O. 579 (E), dated the 2nd October, 1975.	तदेव	बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 24 की उपधारा (2 प्र) के संह (ख) के उपखण्ड (ii) और (iii) के प्रयोजन के लिये प्रधिसूचना में उल्लिखित बैंकों को प्रधिसूचित करती है।
411	का० आ० 580 (प्र), दिनांक 3 अक्टूबर, 1975	Do	Notifies for the purposes of sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) of sub-section (2A) of section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the banks as specified in the Notification.
	S.O. 580(E), dated the 3rd October, 1975	ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	प्रधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 408 (प्र), दिनांक 1 अगस्त, 1975 में और संशोधन।
412	का० आ० 581 (प्र), दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर, 1975	Ministry of Energy	Further amendment in the Notn. No. S.O. 408 (E), dated the 1st August, 1975.
	S.O. 581 (E), dated 4th October, 1975.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	Corrigenda to Notn. No. S.O. 725 (E), dated the 19th December, 1974.
413	S.O. 582(E), dated the 4th October, 1975.	केन्द्रीय प्रस्त्रक कर बोर्ड	प्रधिसूचना सं० 725 (प्र) दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 1974 में संस्करण।
	का० आ० 583 (प्र), दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर 1975	Do	Corrigenda to Notn. No. S.O. 727 (E), dated the 19th December, 1974.
	S.O. 584(E), dated the 4th October, 1975	तदेव	प्रधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 527 (प्र) तारीख 19 दिसम्बर, 1974 में संशोधन।
	का० आ० 585 (प्र), दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर, 1975	Do	Corrigenda to Notn No. S.O. 726 (E), dated the 19th December, 1975.
	S.O. 586 (E), dated the 4th October, 1975.	तदेव	प्रधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 726 (प्र), दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 1975 में संशोधन।
	का० आ० 587 (प्र), दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव	प्रधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 728 (प्र), दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 1975 में संशोधन 1
414	का० आ० 588 (प्र), दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव	Corrigenda to Notn. No. S.O. 567 (E), dated the 21st September, 1974.
	S.O. 589 (E), dated the 4th October, 1975.	Do	निर्धात (नियंत्रण) उद्दीपक संशोधन आवेदन, 1975।
415	का० आ० 590 (प्र), दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर, 1975	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	The Export (Control) twenty-sixth Amendment Order, 1975.
	S.O. 590 (E), dated the 4th October, 1975.	Ministry of Commerce	निर्धात (नियंत्रण) पद्धतिसर्वा संशोधन आवेदन, 1975।
416	का० आ० 591 (प्र), दिनांक 4 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव	The Export (Control) Twenty-fifth Amendment Order, 1975.
	S.O. 591 (E), dated the 4th October, 1975.	Do	तात्वा (विद्युत-केबिल और तारों के विनियम में उपयोग का प्रतिषेध) संशोधन आवेदन, 1975।
417	का० आ० 592 (प्र), दिनांक 6 अक्टूबर, 1975	उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	The Copper (Prohibition of Use in the Manufacture of Electrical Cables and Wires) Amendment Order, 1975.
	S.O. 592(E), dated the 6th October, 1975	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	विद्युत केबिल और तार नियंत्रण (संशोधन) आवेदन, 1975।
	का० आ० 593 (प्र), दिनांक 6 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव	The Electrical Cables and Wire Control (Amendment) Order, 1975.
	S.O. 593 (E), dated the 6th October, 1975	Do	

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418	का० भा० 594 (प्र), दिनांक 6 अक्टूबर, 1975	वित्त मंत्रालय	स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 39 की उपधारा (1) में विनियिष्ट प्रभागपत्र की मंजूरी के लिये, 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 को प्रतिक्रिया दिन के रूप में निर्धारित करना।
	S.O. 594(E), dated the 6th October, 1975.	Ministry of Finance	31st December, is the last date for making an application for grant of a Certificate referred to in sub-section (1) of section 39A the Gold (Control) Act, 1968.
419	का० भा० 595 (प्र), दिनांक 6 अक्टूबर, 1975	उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	मोटर कार (वितरण और विक्री) नियंत्रण (द्वितीय संशोधन) आदेश, 1975।
	S.O. 595 (E), dated the 6th October, 1975.	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	The Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1975.
420	का० भा० 596 (प्र), दिनांक 8 अक्टूबर, 1975	ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (प्रञ्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 के मध्य प्रदेश राज्य क्षेत्र में सूची में नियिष्ट स्थान को प्रजित करना।
	S.O. 596 (E), dated the 8th October, 1975.	Ministry of Energy	Acquisition of land as described in the schedule under coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
421	का० भा० 597 (प्र), दिनांक 8 अक्टूबर, 1975	केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड	आय और धन का स्वैच्छिक प्रकटन नियम, 1975।
	S.O. 597 (E) dated the 8th October, 1975.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	The voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Rules, 1975.
422	का० भा० 598 (प्र), दिनांक 9 अक्टूबर, 1975	भारत निवाचित आयोग	प्रधिसूचना सं० का० भा० 528 (प्र) दिनांक 22 सितम्बर, 1975 में संशोधन।
423	का० भा० 599 (प्र), दिनांक 10 अक्टूबर, 1975	अम मंत्रालय	बागान श्रमिक अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत आवेदन के लिये श्रमिकों पर समान पारिश्रमिक अध्यावेदन, 1975 लागू होगा।
	S.O. 599 (E), dated the 10th October, 1975	Ministry of Labour	Equal Remuneration Ordinance 1975 shall come into force in respect of employment in Plantation to which Plantation Labour Act 1951 apply.
424	का० भा० 600 (प्र), दिनांक 16 अक्टूबर, 1975		आदेश सं० 357 (ई), दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 1975 में संशोधन।
	S.O. 600 (E), dated the 16th October, 1975.	Ministry of Steel and Mines.	Amendment to Order No. S.O. 357 (E) dated the 15th July, 1975.
425	का० भा० 601 (प्र), दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर, 1975	मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय	प्रधिसूचना संख्या 375/31/71 ए०बी०डी०-३ (का० भा० 3863) दिनांक 16 अक्टूबर, 1971 में संशोधन।
	S.O. 601 (E) dated the 17th October, 1975.	Cabinet Secretariat	Amendment to Notn. No. 375/31/71-AV D(II) and S. O. No. 3863 dated the 16th October, 1971.
426	का० भा० 602 (प्र), दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर, 1975	वित्त मंत्रालय	प्रिंगेहिंदूर शमशेर सिंह और श्री एस० रंगराजन को भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम का सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त।
	S.O. 602 (E), dated the 17th October, 1975.	Ministry of Finance	Appointment of S/Shri Brig. Shamsher Singh and S. Rangarajan as member of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.
427	का० भा० 603 (प्र), दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर, 1975	तदेव	श्री आर० बी० प्रधान को भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम का अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त।
	S.O. 603 (E) dated the 17th October, 1975	Do	Appointment of Shri R.B. Pradhan as Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.
428	S.O. 604 (E), dated 18th Oct. 1975.	Central Board of Direct Taxes	Corrigendum to S.O. No. 291 (E) dated 14th May 1974.
	का० भा० 605 (प्र), दिनांक 18 अक्टूबर, 1975	केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड	प्रधिसूचना सं० का० भा० 291(प्र), दिनांक 14 मई, 1974 का शुद्धिपत्र।
429	का०भा० 606(प्र)/18 एफ० ए०/18 ए०/झाई डी पार ए/73 दिनांक 18 अक्टूबर, 1975	उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	आदेश सं० का० भा० 128(प्र)/18 चक/18फक/झाई डी पार ए/73 दिनांक 5, मार्च, 1973 में संशोधन।
	S.O. 606 (I)/18 FA/18AA/ IDRA/75 dated the 18th October, 1975.	Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies	Amendment Order to No. S. O. 128(E)/18FA/18AA/IDRA/73 dated 5th March, 1973.

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430	का० आ० 607 (प्र), दिनांक 20 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 607 (E), dated the 20th October, 1975.	वित्त मंत्रालय Ministry of Finance	स्वर्ण नियंत्रण (प्रस्तुप कीस और प्रकीर्ण) नियम, 1968 में और आगे संशोधन Further amendment to Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous) Rules, 1968.
431	का० आ० 608 (प्र), दिनांक 20 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 608 (E), dated 20th October, 1975.	विधि, व्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	सिक्खिम राज्य की विधान सभा के निर्वाचित सदस्यों द्वारा राज्य सभा के लिए निर्वाचन Election to the Council of states by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of Sikkim.
432	का० आ० 609 (प्र), दिनांक 20 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 609 (E), dated 20th October, 1975.	तरैय Do	सदस्य का नाम जो सिक्खिम राज्य की विधान सभा से राज्य सभा के लिए चुने जाना। Name of member selected by the State of Sikkim in the council of States.
433	का० आ० 610 (प्र), दिनांक 20 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 610 (E), dated 20th October, 1975.	गृह मंत्रालय Ministry of Home Affairs	राष्ट्रपति के आवेदन से नियम 127 की उल्लंघन के प्रयोजनों का भारत रक्षा और आनंदरिक सुरक्षा नियम, 1971 द्वारा विस्तृतिः। Order made by President for specifying rule 127 of the Defence & Internal Security of India, 1971.
434	का० आ० 611 (प्र), दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 611 (E), dated 21 October, 1975	तरैय Do	कर जो वस्तुओं पर निश्चित है 4 पैसे प्रति रुपये उदाहरित करना। Determining of Tax payable by a Dealer leviable on goods @ four paise a rupee.
435	का० आ० 612 (प्र), दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 612 (E), dated 21 October, 1975.	तरैय Do	दर की गाँठें जो अन्तर्राजीय व्यवसाय या वाणिज्य में रजिस्ट्रीफ्ल व्याहारी को देय है। Condition of rates is the course of Inter-State Trade or Commerce by Registered dealers.
	का० आ० 613 (प्र), दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 613 (E), dated 21st October, 1975.	तरैय Do	पैकिंग या माल के चिन्ह की पुनः चैकिंग जो अन्तर्राजीय व्यवसाय या वाणिज्य का भेजना जो कि विलीन संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से भेजा जाता है। Identification of packages or goods in the course of Inter-state trade or commerce from the Union Territory of Delhi.
436	का० आ० 614 (प्र), दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 614 (E), dated 24 th October, 1975	विधि, व्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs.	सिक्खिम की विधान सभा के निर्वाचित सदस्यों द्वारा लोक सभा के लिए निर्वाचन। Election to the House of the People by the elected members of Legislative Assembly of Sikkim.
437	का० आ० 615 (प्र), दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 615 (E), dated 24th October, 1975	वित्त मंत्रालय Ministry of Finance	सिक्खिम राज्य में अधिनियम को तारीख के रूप में निर्धारित करना। Fixation of date on which the certain Acts shall come into force in the State of Sikkim.
438	का० आ० 516 (प्र), दिनांक 25 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 616 (E), dated the 25 th October, 1975	श्रम मंत्रालय Ministry of Labour	आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के कुछ हिलाकों में कर्मचारी बीमा अधिसमयम, 1948 का प्रवृत्त होना। Enforcement of certain sections of Employees' State Ins. Act, 1948 in certain areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
439	का० आ० 617 (प्र), दिनांक 25 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 617 (E), dated 25th October, 1975	वित्त मंत्रालय Ministry of Finance	जमा बीमा नियम (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1968 का नियम करना और ओर त्रिपुरा राज्य में लागू होना। Fixation of date of which Sec. 7 of Deposit Ins. Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1968 shall come into force in the State of Tripura.
440	का० आ० 618 (प्र), दिनांक 25 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 618 (E), dated 25th October, 1975	श्रम मंत्रालय Ministry of Labour	बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अध्यादेश, 1975 लागू होने के दिन नियम करना। Fixation of date on which Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975 come into force.
441	का० आ० 619 (प्र), दिनांक 27 अक्टूबर, 1975	भारत निर्वाचन आयोग Election Commission of India	अधिसूचना सं० 434/राज०/75 (2), तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 1975 में प्रगटि संशोधन।

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442	का० घा० 620 (प्र), दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 620 (E), dated the 29th October, 1975	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals.	गुजरात राज्य में वैल नं० 15 से एस ग्राइं पी (सानन्द जी और एस) तक पाइप लाइन बिलाने के लिए उपयोग का अधिकार दीर्घित किया है। R.O.V. for laying pipeline from Well No. 15 to SIP (Sanand GGS) in Gujarat State.
443	का० घा० 621 (प्र), दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 621 (E), dated the 29th October, 1975.	श्रम मंत्रालय Ministry of Labour	श्री एम० पी० लाहिरी के स्थान पर श्री ए० जे० एस० चन्द्रन को केन्द्रीय सलाहकार संचिया श्रम बोर्ड का सदस्य नामित और प्रधिसूचना नं० का० घा० 5207, तारीख 30 अक्टूबर, 1971 में संशोधन। Appointment of Shri A. J. S. Chandran as a member of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board vice Shri M.P. Lahiri and amendment in the Notification No. S.O. 5207 dated 30-10-71.
444	का० घा० 622 (प्र), दिनांक 30 अक्टूबर 1975 S.O. 622 (E), dated the 30th October, 1975.	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Commerce	प्रखबारी कार्गज नियंत्रण संशोधन भारत, 1975। The Newsprint Control Amendment Order, 1975.
445	का० घा० 623 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 623 (E), dated the 31st October, 1975	वित्त मंत्रालय Ministry of Finance	प्रत्येक अनुमति व्याहारी परिकारक या अन्य व्यक्ति ऐसी पर्चियाँ रखेगा जो अण्डमान, निकोदी, बंधक या भाजे में रखे गए वस्तु आधूषण या वस्तु से संलग्न अथवा उन्हें पैकेज, थैले या अन्य पाल में रखा जाएगा ऐसे आधूषण या वस्तुएं रखी हुई है। Every licensed dealer, refiner or other person to attach slip to the hypothecated, pledged, mortgaged or charged ornaments or articles or kept in the packet or bag or other receptacle containing ornaments or articles.
	का० घा० 624 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 624 (E), dated the 31st October, 1975	वित्त मंत्रालय Ministry of Finance	स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण (प्रलृप फीस और प्रकोर्ण विषय) द्वितीय संशोधन नियम 1975 Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Second Amendment Rules, 1975.
	का० घा० 625 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 625 (E), dated the 31st October, 1975	तरीका Do.	स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण (प्रलृप फीस और प्रकोर्ण विषय) तृतीय संशोधन नियम, 1975 Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Third Amendment Rules, 1975.
446	एस० घो० 626 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 626 (E), dated the 31st October, 1975	भूजना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	प्रनुसूची में विनियिष्ट फ़िल्मों को स्वीकृति। Approval of the films specified in the Schedule.
	एस० घो० 627 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 627 (E), dated the 31st October, 1975	तरीका Do.	प्रनुसूची में विनियिष्ट फ़िल्मों को स्वीकृति। Approval of the films specified in the Schedule.
	एस० घो० 628 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 628 (E), dated the 31st October, 1975	तरीका Do.	प्रनुसूची में विनियिष्ट फ़िल्मों को स्वीकृति। Approval of the films specified in the Schedule.
	एस० घो० 629 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 629 (E), dated the 31st October, 1975	तरीका Do.	प्रनुसूची में विनियिष्ट एक फ़िल्म को स्वीकृति। Approval of the films specified in the Schedule.
	एस० घो० 630 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975 S.O. 630 (E), dated the 31st October, 1975	तरीका Do.	प्रनुसूची में विनियिष्ट एक फ़िल्म को स्वीकृति। Approval of a film specified in the Schedule.

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	एस० आ० 631 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर 1975	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	प्रनुसारी में विनियिष्ट एक फिल्म को स्वीकृति।
S.O. 631 (E), dated 31st October, 1975	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting		Approval of a film specified in the schedule.
447 का० आ० 632 (प्र), 18कक/भाई० शी० आर० ए०/75	उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय		2 नवम्बर, 1976 तक, जिसमें यह तारीख भी सम्मिलित है और अधिक तक यह आदेश प्रभावशील बना रहेगा।
S.O. 632 (E), 18AA/IDRA/75	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.		Continuance of the order for a further period up to and inclusive of the 2nd November, 1976.
448 का० आ० 633 (प्र), 18 चक/भाई० शी० आर० ए०/75, दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975	तरैव		केन्द्रीय सरकार उके आदेश की अधिकि को 31 अक्टूबर, 1976 तक बढ़ाती है।
S.O. 633 (E)/18FB/IDRA/75, dated the 31st October, 1975.	Do.		Central Govt. Extends the duration of the said order up to 31-10-1976.
449 का० आ० 634 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय		शीरा नियंत्रण (संशोधन) आदेश, 1975।
S.O. 634 (E), dated the 31st October, 1975.	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals.		Molasses Control (Amendment) Order, 1975.
का० आ० 635 (प्र), दिनांक 31 अक्टूबर, 1975	तरैव		एथिल एलकोहल (कीमत नियंत्रण) संशोधन आदेश, 1975।
S.O. 635 (E), dated the 31st October, 1975.	Do.		Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Amendment Order, 1975.

विधी, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई विल्ही, 5 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5345.—एकाधिकार एवं निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (3) के प्रनुसारण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा मैसर्स इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड के कथित प्रधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण (पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र संख्या 660/70 दिनांक 7-12-1970) के निरस्तीकरण को अधिसूचित करती है।

[संख्या 2/24/74-एम० 2]

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 5th December, 1975

S.O. 5345.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of registration of M/s. Equitable Coal Company Limited under the said Act (certificate of registration No. 660/70 dated 7-12-1970).

[F. No. 2/24/74-M. II]

नई विल्ही, 10 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5346.—एकाधिकार एवं निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (3) के प्रनुसारण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा मैसर्स सोमानी सेरेमिक इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के कथित प्रधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण (पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र संख्या 1133/75 दिनांक 12-6-1975) के निरस्तीकरण को अधिसूचित करती है।

[संख्या 2/40/75-एम० 2]

New Delhi, the 10th December, 1975

S.O. 5346.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of registration of M/s. Somany Ceramic Industries Limited under the said Act (Certificate of registration No. 1133/75 dated 12-6-1975).

[F. No. 2/40/75-M. II]

का० आ० 5347.—एकाधिकार एवं निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (3) के प्रनुसारण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा मैसर्स जियुआ (जेरिया) इलेक्ट्रिक सम्पार्क कंपनी लिमिटेड के कथित प्रधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रमाणपत्र (प्रमाणपत्र संख्या 517/70 दिनांक 11 नवम्बर, 1970) के निरस्तीकरण को अधिसूचित करती है।

[संख्या 2/44/75-एम० 2]
एम० सी० वर्मा, उप-सचिव

S.O. 5347.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of the registration of M/s. Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Company Limited under the said Act (certificate of registration No. 517/70 dated the 11th November, 1970).

[No. 2/44/75-M. II]

M. C. VARMA, Dy. Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

नई विल्ही, 9 अक्टूबर, 1975

(आय-कर)

का० आ० 5348.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि निम्नलिखित संस्था को विहित प्रक्रियारी संचिद् विज्ञान और ग्रीष्मोत्तरीक विज्ञान द्वारा प्राप्तकर प्रधिनियम 1963 की

धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ [अनुमोदित किया गया है।

संस्था

कमला नेहरू मेमोरियल सोसाइटी, सुलतानपुर यू०पी०।
यह अधिसूचना 1-4-75 से 31-3-78 तक प्रभावी होगी।

[सं० 1129/फा०सं० 203/95/75-आ० क० भ० 2]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue & Insurance)

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1975

INCOME TAX

S.O. 5348.—It is hereby notified for general information that the institution mentioned below has been approved by the Secretary, Department of Science & Technology, the prescribed authority for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

INSTITUTION

Kamla Nehru Memorial Society, Sultanpur, U.P.

The notification will be effective from 1-4-1975 to 31-3-1978.

[No. 1129/F. No. 203/95/75-ITA. II]

नई विस्ती, 27 अक्टूबर, 1975

आय-कर

का० आ० 5349.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि निम्नलिखित संस्था को विहित प्राधिकारी, भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा केवल अनुसंधान प्रयोजनों के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ [अनुमोदित किया गया है।

संस्था

श्री०एम० इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेन्टल हेल्प, प्रह्लदाबाद,
यह अधिसूचना 1 अप्रैल, 1975 से प्रभावी होगी।

[सं० 1139/फा०सं० 203/135/75-आ०क०भ० 2]

टी० पी० सुनशुनवाला, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 1975

INCOME TAX

S.O. 5349.—It is hereby notified for general information that the institution mentioned below has been approved by Indian Council of Medical Research, the prescribed authority for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for research purposes only.

INSTITUTION

B. M. Institute of Mental Health, Ahmedabad.

The notification will be effective from 1st April, 75.

[No. 1139/F. No. 203/135/75-ITA. II]

T. P. JHUNJHUNWALA, Dy. Secy.

नई विस्ती, 27 अक्टूबर, 1975

आय-कर

का० आ० 5350.—केन्द्रीय सरकार आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (44) के उपखण्ड (iii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री० वीरासत्वामी को जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रिले अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रधान कर बसूली

अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

यह अधिसूचना श्री० वीरासत्वामी के कर बसूली अधिकारी के रूप में कार्यभार प्रहण करने की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होगी।

[सं० 1136/का० सं० 404/94/75 आई टी सी सी]
वी० पी० मित्तल, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st October, 1975.

INCOME TAX

S.O. 5350.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of Clause (44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri M. Veeraswamy who is a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri M. Veeraswamy takes over as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 1136/F. No. 404/94/75-ITCC]

V. P. MITTAL, Dy. Secy.

नई विस्ती, 27 अक्टूबर, 1972

का० आ० 5351.—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकारी की बेदबाली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एवं द्वारा निम्न सारणी के कालम (1) में उल्लिखित उन अधिकारियों को नियुक्त करती है जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के स्तर के समकक्ष अधिकारी होंगे और उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिये संपूर्ण अधिकारी (एस्टेट अफिसर) होंगे। ये अधिकारी प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते ही और उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन उक्त सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित सरकारी स्थानों के संबंध में संपूर्ण अधिकारियों (एस्टेट अफिसर) को सौंपे गये कर्तव्यों को पूरा करेंगे।

सारणी

अधिकारी का पद सरकारी स्थानों की श्रेणियां और अधिकारी की स्थानीय सीमायां

(1)

(2)

अधीक्षक,	मद्रास शहर में स्थित और चिगलपेट जिले के निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर ईडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पटे पर लिये गये या प्रतिगृहीत स्थान:—
व्याय काल,	1. ओपेट 2. एस्टेट 3. गुड्वाचेरी 4. कड़वाचातूर 5. करैगापर 6. पोर 7. पट्टाभिराम 8. पुलिकट 9. पाड़ी 10. पल्लावरम् 11. पुनामल्ली 12. रैड हिल्स 13. सिंगे पेरमाल कोहल 14. तिजामूर 15. तिलमलैसे 16. तिल्लपोर 17. तिल्लमंगलम् 18. तोवरम् 19. तिल्लंतियूर 20. तिल्लवानियूर 21. बेलावेरी 22. विल्लीवालकम् (सभी तमिलनाडू में स्थित)
ईडियन बैंक, मुख्यालय	
17. नार्थ बीच रोड,	
मद्रास।	

1	2	1	2
जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक, “इंडियन बैंक विलिंग”, 9, केम्पेगोडा रोड, बंगलोर	कर्नाटक राज्य में और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अनन्तपुर कुरुनूल जिलों में स्थित, इंडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गये या अधिगृहीत स्थान।	जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक, “सैनारा”, 17, कफ़ पैरेड, कोलाबा, बम्बई।	गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों तथा गोवा संघीय राज्य भेत्र में स्थित इंडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गये या अधिगृहीत स्थान।
जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक, 14/7, गारियाहाट रोड, कलकत्ता।	बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल और असम राज्यों में स्थित इंडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गये या अधिगृहीत स्थान।	जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक, “इंडियन बैंक विलिंग”, 18/21 व 24, वैरावटी हास्त रोड, कोयम्बटूर।	तमिलनाडु राज्य में कोयम्बटूर, क्षमंगुरी, नीलगिरी और सेलम के पूरे जिलों में स्थित इंडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गये या अधिगृहीत स्थान।
जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक, 2/ई/एफ भारती रोड, कड़वालोर।	तमिलनाडु राज्य में साउथ आर्काट और तजोर जिलों तथा पांडिचेरी संघीय राज्य भेत्र में स्थित इंडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गये या अधिगृहीत स्थान।	जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक, नरसिंहराम नायहु स्ट्रीट, सूर्योदाय पेट।	अनन्तपुर, चित्तूर तथा कुरुनूल जिलों के अतिरिक्त ग्राम्य प्रदेश राज्य में स्थित इंडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गये या अधिगृहीत स्थान।
जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक, 100 तथा 101, स्ट स्ट्रीट, मूला स्ट्रीट, मदुरै।	तमिलनाडु राज्य के मदुरै, रामनाड और तिरुचिरापल्ली जिलों में स्थित इंडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गये या अधिगृहीत स्थान।	जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक, 100 तथा 101, स्ट स्ट्रीट, मूला स्ट्रीट, मदुरै।	[सं. 7(9)-वी०ओ० III/74]
जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक, जी०-६६, कनाट सर्केम, नई दिल्ली।	हरियाणा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब तथा दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ के संघीय राज्य भेत्रों में स्थित इंडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गये या अधिगृहीत स्थान।	केरल राज्य में और तमिलनाडु राज्य के तिरुनेलवेली और कन्याकुमारी जिलों में स्थित इंडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गये या अधिगृहीत स्थान।	New Delhi, the 25th November, 1975
जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक कोआपरेटिव अरबन बैंक विलिंग”, टी०सी०, 26/ 1240, पुणेन्टर्टर्स, महात्मा गांधी रोड, बिबेन्द्रम।	आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में चिनूर जिला और तमिलनाडु राज्य में नार्थ आर्काट और तमिलनाडु राज्य के चिंगलपेट जिले के निम्नलिखित स्थानों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी स्थानों पर स्थित इंडियन बैंक के या इसके द्वारा या इसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिये गये या अधिगृहीत स्थान:—	District Manager, Indian Bank, “Indian Bank Building” 9, Kempegowda Road, Bangalore.	S.O. 5351.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being officers equivalent to the rank of a gazetted officer of Government, to be estate officers for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the estate officers by or under the said Act in respect of the public premises specified in column (2) of the said Table.
जिला प्रबन्धक, इंडियन बैंक, 1/1-ए, पेट लैण्ड होस्पिटल रोड, पी०सी० नं० 4, बेल्लोर, जिला नार्थ आर्काट।	District Manager, Indian Bank, “Sainara”, 17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the Indian Bank and situated in the city of Madras and the following places in the district of Chingleput : 1. Chrompet 2. Erukanchery 3. Guduvancherry 4. Kadambattur 5. Kannaiyaper 6. Porur 7. Pattabhiram 8. Pulicat 9. Padi 10. Pallavaram 11. Ponnammalee 12. Red Hills 13. Singaperumal Koil 14. Thinnanur 15. Thirumallaisai 16. Tirupporur 17. Thirumanglam 18. Tambaran 19. Tiruvottiyur 20. Tiruvannmiyur 21. Velacheri 22. Villivakkam (all in Tamil Nadu).	
120 GI/75-2.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the Indian Bank and situated in the State of Karnataka and in the district of Anantapur and Kurnool in the State of Andhra Pradesh.		
Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the Indian Bank and situated in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Goa.			

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District Manager,
Indian Bank,
14/7, Gariahat Road,
Calcutta.

District Manager,
Indian Bank,
"Indian Bank Building"
18/21 & 24, Variety Hall
Road, Coimbatore.

District Manager,
Indian Bank,
2/E/F/, Bharathi Road,
Cuddalore.

District Manager,
Indian Bank,
100 & 101, East Avani
Moola Street,
Madurai.

District Manager,
Indian Bank,
G-66, Connaught Circus,
New Delhi.

District Manager,
Indian Bank,
"Trivandrum Cooperative
Urban Bank Ltd. Building"
T-C, 26/1240, Puthenchan-
tal, M.G. Road,
Trivandrum.

District Manager,
Indian Bank,
1/1-A, Pentland Hospital
Road, Post Bag No. 4,
Vellore,
North Arcot District.

District Manager,
Indian Bank,
Narasimharao Naidu Street,
Suryaraopet,
Vijayawada.

Premises belonging to or taken
on lease or requisitioned by
or on behalf of the Indian Bank
and situated in the States of
Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal
and Assam.

Premises belonging to or taken
on lease or requisitioned by or
on behalf of the Indian Bank
and situated in the entire districts
of Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris
and Salem in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Premises belonging to or taken
on lease or requisitioned by or
on behalf of the Indian Bank
and situated in the Union Territory
of Pondicherry and in the
Districts of South Arcot and
Tanjore in the State of
Tamil Nadu.

Premises belonging to or taken
on lease or requisitioned by or
on behalf of the Indian Bank
and situated in the districts
of Madurai, Ramnad and Tiruchirapalli
in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Premises belonging to or taken
on lease or requisitioned by or
on behalf of the Indian Bank
and situated in the States of Haryana,
Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
and Punjab and in the Union
Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh.

Premises belonging to or taken
on lease or requisitioned by or
by behalf of the Indian Bank
and situated in the State of Kerala
and in the districts of
Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari
in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Premises belonging to or taken
on lease or requisitioned by or
on behalf of the Indian Bank
and situated in the districts
of Chittoor in the State of Andhra
Pradesh and North
Arcot in the State of Tamil
Nadu and all place in the
district of Chingleput in the State
of Tamil Nadu other than the
following places—

1. Chrompet
2. Erukanchery
3. Guduvancherry
4. Kadambattur
5. Kannaiyaper
6. Porur
7. Pappabhiram
8. Pulicat
9. Padi
10. Pallavaram
11. Poonaamalee
12. Rcd Hills
13. Singaperumal Koil
14. Thinnanur
15. Tirumalaisai
16. Tiruppottiyur
17. Thiruman-
- galam
18. Tambaram
19. Tiruvottiyur
20. Thiruvanmiyur
21. Velacheri
22. Villivakkam (all in Tamil Nadu).

Premises belonging to or taken
on lease or requisitioned by
or on behalf of the Indian Bank
and situated in the State of
Andhra Pradesh other than the
districts of Anantapur, Chittoor
and Kurnool.

[No. 7(9)-B.O. III/74].

का० आ० 5352.—सरकारी स्थान (प्रधानियम संघीयताओं की वेदाखली) प्रधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की द्वारा 3 दिन प्रदत्त प्रधिकारियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय भरकार, एतव्वुरा निम्न सारणी के कालम (1) में उल्लिखित उन प्रधिकारियों को नियुक्त करती है जो सरकार के राजनियत प्रधिकारियों के स्तर के समकक्ष प्रधिकारी होंगे और उक्त प्रधिनियम के प्रयोजन के निये सम्पदा प्रधिकार (एस्टेट आफीसर) होंगे। ये प्रधिकारी प्रदत्त प्रधिकारियों का प्रयोग करेंगे तथा उक्त प्रधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन उक्त सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित सरकारी स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में सम्पदा प्रधिकारियों (एस्टेट आफीसर) को सौंपे गये कर्तव्यों को पूरा करेंगे।

सारणी

प्रधिकारी का पद	सरकारी स्थानों की श्रेणियां और प्रधिकार अंतर की स्थानीय सीमायें
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प्रधिकारी,	स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद के प्रथमा उसके प्रेसिडेंस विभाग,
	द्वारा प्रथमा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर किए गये प्रथमा प्रधिगृहीत और हैदराबाद मुख्य कार्यालय, हैदराबाद।

अंतरीय विकास प्रबन्धक,	स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद के प्रथमा स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद, श्रीरंगाबाद।
	उसके द्वारा प्रथमा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गये प्रथमा प्रधिगृहीत और चिक्कलथाना की शासांशों सहित श्रीरंगाबाद जिले में प्रवस्थित स्थान।

प्रबन्धक,	स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद के प्रथमा उसके स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद, मद्रास मुख्य कार्यालय, मद्रास।
	उसके द्वारा प्रथमा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गये प्रथमा प्रधिगृहीत तथा मद्रास शहर में प्रवस्थित स्थान।

प्रबन्धक,	स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद के प्रथमा उसके स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद, फोर्ट, बम्बई।
	उसके द्वारा प्रथमा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गये प्रथमा प्रधिगृहीत तथा बम्बई शहर में प्रवस्थित स्थान।

प्रबन्धक,	स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद के प्रथमा इसके स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद, जै० सी० रोड, बंगलौर।
	उसके द्वारा प्रथमा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गये प्रथमा प्रधिगृहीत तथा कल- क्षा शहर में प्रवस्थित स्थान।

प्रबन्धक,	स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद के प्रथमा उसके स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद, जैबोर्न रोड, कलकत्ता।
	उसके द्वारा प्रथमा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गये प्रथमा प्रधिगृहीत तथा कल- क्षा शहर में प्रवस्थित स्थान।

प्रबन्धक,	स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद के प्रथमा उसके स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद, कर्जम रोड, नई विल्सनी।
	उसके द्वारा प्रथमा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गये प्रथमा प्रधिगृहीत तथा नई विल्सनी विल्सनी में प्रवस्थित स्थान।

प्रबन्धक,	स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद के प्रथमा उसके स्टेट बैंक प्राफ हैदराबाद, गुलबाग।
	उसके द्वारा प्रथमा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गये प्रथमा प्रधिगृहीत तथा गुलबाग जिले में प्रवस्थित स्थान।

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प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, गुंटूर।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा गुंटूर जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा गुंटूर जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा गुंटूर जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, खम्माम।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा खम्माम जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, नसरांडो।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा नसरांडो जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, विजयवाड़ा।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा विजयवाड़ा जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, निजामाबाद।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा निजामाबाद जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, भीर।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा भीर जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, वारंगल।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा वारंगल जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, मायेड़।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा नायेड़ जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, रायकुर।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा रायकुर जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, उस्मानाबाद।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा उस्मानाबाद जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, देवलगंगांव राजा, बुलडाना	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा देवलगंगांव राजा, बुलडाना जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, परवणी।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा परवणी जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, राजूरा माणिकगढ़,	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा चांवा जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, बीदर।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा बीदर जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, राजूरा माणिकगढ़,	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा चांवा जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, विशाखापत्तनम्।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा विशाखापत्तनम् जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, आदिलाबाद।	[सं० 7(9)-बी० ओ० III 74]
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, आदिलाबाद।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत आदिलाबाद जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत आदिलाबाद।	S.O. 5352.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being officers equivalent to the rank of a gazetted officer of Government, to be estate officers for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the estate officers by or under the said Act in respect of the public premises specified in column (2) of the said Table.
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, करीम नगर।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा करीम नगर जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	TABLE	
प्रबन्धक, स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद, महబूब नगर।	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद के अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पटे पर लिए गये अथवा अधिगृहीत तथा महबूब नगर जिले में अवस्थित स्थान।	Designation of the officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
		Superintendent, Premises Department, State Bank of Hyderabad, Head Office, Hyderabad.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

1	2	1	2
Regional Development Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Aurangabad	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the districts of Aurangabad including branches at Chikalthana.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Parbhani.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Parbhani.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Madras Main Office, Madras.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the city of Madras.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Bidar.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Bidar.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Fort, Bombay.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the city of Bombay.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of East Godavari.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, J.C. Road, Bangalore	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the city of Bangalore.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Adilabad.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Adilabad.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Brabourne Road, Calcutta.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the city of Calcutta.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Karimnagar.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Karimnagar.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Curzon Road, New Delhi.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in New Delhi/Delhi.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Mahbubnagar.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Gulbarga.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Gulbarga.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Medak.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Medak.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Guntur.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Guntur.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Nalgonda.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Nalgonda.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Khammam.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Khammam.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Nizamabad.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Nizamabad.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Vijayawada.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Krishna.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Warangal.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Warangal.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Bhir.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Bhir.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Raichur.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Raichur.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Nanded.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Nanded.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Deualgaon Raja, Buldhana.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Buldhana.
The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Osmanabad.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Osmanabad.	The Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Rajura Manikgarh, Chanda.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease or requisitioned by or on behalf of the State Bank of Hyderabad and situated in the district of Chanda.

नई दिल्ली, 1 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5353:—बैंकारी विभिन्नमन अधिनियम 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उपर्यन्थ 6 जनवरी, 1975 तक दी बैंक आफ कराड लिमिटेड, कराड पर निम्नलिखित अधिक सम्पत्ति के संबंध में लागू नहीं होंगे:—

(1) सी० एस० सं० 2094/ए, ए० वार्ड, शिवाजी पेठ, कोल्हापुर।

(2) सी० एस० सं० 1926 ए० वार्ड, शिवाजी पेठ, कोल्हापुर।

[सं० 15(1)-शी० आ० III/75]

मे० भा० उमगांवकर, प्रब्रह्म सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st December, 1975

S.O. 5353.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply, till the 6th January 1976, to the Bank of Karad Ltd., Karad in respect of the following immovable properties:—

- (i) C. S. No. 2049/A, A Ward, Shivaji Peth, Kolhapur.
- (ii) C. S. No. 1926, A Ward Shivaji Peth, Kolhapur.

[No. 15(1)-B.O. III/75]

M. B. USGAONKAR, Under Secy.

शुद्धि पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5354:—25 अक्टूबर, 1975 के भारत के राजपत्र भाग II खण्ड 3(II) के पृष्ठ 3766 पर का० आ० 4610 के रूप में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, बैंकिंग विभाग की 3 अक्टूबर, 1975 की अधिसूचना सं० 14-13/75-ए० सी०-ii में छपे अंक और

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5356:—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में नवम्बर, 1975 के दिनांक 28 को समाप्त हुए संस्थाह के लिए लेखा (इण्डू विभाग)

देयताएँ	रुपये	रुपये	प्राप्तियाँ	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में	.		संघे को सिक्का और युलियन:—		
रखे हुए नोट	25,15,28,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,52,56,000	
भंजलम में नोट	6284,57,88,000		(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ	.	
जारी किये गये			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियाँ	121,73,97,000	
कुल नोट		6309,73,16,000	जोड़		304,26,53,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		15,06,21,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रति- भूतियाँ देशी विनियम विल और दूसरे		5990,40,42,000
			वाणिज्य-पत्र		
कुल देयताएँ		6309,73,16,000	कुल प्राप्तियाँ		6309,73,16,000

दिनांक 3 दिसम्बर, 1975

शब्दों प्रथमतृ “9 श्री अब्दुल जालिम, हथकरघा बुनकर, खुराना, गोरखपुर” के स्थान पर “9 श्री अब्दुल जलील, हथकरघा बुनकर, पुराना गोरखपुर” पढ़ा जाये।

[सं० एफ० 4-13/75-ए० सी० II]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 29th November, 1975

S.O. 5354.—For the figure and words “9. Shri Abdul Jalil Handloom Weaver, Khurana, Gorakhpur,” occurring in the Government of India Ministry of Finance, Department of Banking Notification No. 4-13/75-AC II dated October 3, 1975 as published in Part II Section 3(ii) of Gazette of India dated October 25, 1975 at page 3766 thereof as S.O. 4610, substitute “9. Shri Abdul Jalil, Handloom Weaver, Purana, Gorakhpur.”

[No. F. 4-13/75-AC II]

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5353:—कृपि पुनर्वित तथा विकास निगम अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 10) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री ए० के० दत्त के स्थान पर वित्त मंत्रालय (बैंकिंग विभाग) के संयुक्त सचिव श्री के० पी० ए० मेनोन को कृपिक पुनर्वित तथा विकास निगम के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[सं० एफ० 14-13/75-ए० सी०]

कृ० भवानी, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th December, 1975

S.O. 5355.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon it by clause (c) of section 10 of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act, 1963 (10 of 1963), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri K. P. A. Menon, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking) as a Director of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation vice Shri A. K. Dutt.

[No. F. 14-3/75-AC]

Smt. K. BAVANI, Dy. Secy.

मार के हजारी, उप गवर्नर

28 नवम्बर 1975 को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के दैनिक विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

देयताएँ	रुपये	आस्तीय	रुपये
बुकता पूँजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	25,15,28,000
भारतीय निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	4,40,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण		छोटा सिक्का	5,36,000
(दीर्घकालीन प्रबर्तन) निधि	334,00,00,000	खरीद और भुगाये गये बिल	
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण		(क) देशी	103,46,08,000
(स्थिरीकरण) निधि	140,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी	..
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	311,64,94,000
(दीर्घकालीन प्रबर्तन) निधि	390,00,00,000	निवेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया*	805,37,19,000
जमाराशियाँ :-		निवेश**	1018,65,72,000
(क) सरकारी		ऋण और अधिम :-	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	63,09,77,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	..
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	9,25,04,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को @	116,85,10,000
(ख) बैंक		ऋण और अधिम :-	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	495,33,51,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को	163,92,00,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	18,41,74,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	365,47,02,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	1,61,91,000	(iii) बूसरों को	11,37,51,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक	66,29,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रबर्तन) निधि से ऋण और अधिम	
(g) अन्य	1301,56,48,000	(k) केन्द्रीय भूमिकान्धक बैंकों के हिस्बरों में निवेश राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अधिम	10,60,13,000
देय बिल	151,88,45,000	राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अधिम राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रबर्तन) निधि से	94,94,05,000
अन्य देयताएँ	826,13,99,000	ऋण भी माझे तिवेश	
		(k) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अधिम	337,99,56,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडो/हिस्बरों में निवेश	..
		अन्य आस्तीयाँ	351,98,91,000
	रुपये 3886,97,18,000		रुपये 3886,97,18,000

* नक्ती, आवधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियाँ। शामिल हैं।

** राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रबर्तन) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रबर्तन) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

@ राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रबर्तन) निधि से प्रदत्त और अधिम शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये प्रस्थायी ओवरड्रॉफ्ट शामिल हैं।

† भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(g) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को मीयावी विलों पर अधिम दिये गये 40,82,50,000/- रुपये शामिल हैं।

‡ राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रबर्तन) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अधिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

प्रारंभिक हस्तारी, उप गवर्नर
एफ० 10(1)/75-भी०ओ०]
च०द०भी०रचन्द्राची, अवर सचिव

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1975

S. O. 5356.—An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank Of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 28th day of November 1975
Issue Department

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	25,15,28,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:		
Notes in circulation	6284,57,88,000		(a) Held in India	182,52,56,000	
Total notes issued		6309,73,16,000	(b) Held outside India		
			Foreign Securities	121,73,97,000	
			Total	340,26,53,000	
			Rupee Coin	15,06,21,000	
			Government of India Rupee Securities		5990,40,42,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		
Total Liabilities		6309,73,16,000	Total Assets		6309,73,16,000

Dated the 3rd day of December 1975.

R. K. Hazari, Dy. Governor

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 28th November 1975

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	25,15,28,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,40,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	334,00,00,000	Small Coin	5,36,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	140,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:	
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	390,00,00,000	(a) Internal	103,46,08,000
Deposits:		(b) External	
(a) Government		c) Government Treasury Bills	311,64,94,000
(i) Central Government	63,09,77,000	Balances Held Abroad*	805,37,19,000
(ii) State Governments	9,25,04,000	Investments**	1018,65,72,000
(b) Banks		Loans and Advances to:	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	495,33,51,000	(i) Central Government	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	18,41,74,000	(ii) State Governments@	116,85,10,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,61,91,000	Loans and Advances to:	
(iv) Other Banks	66,29,000	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks-†	163,92,00,000
(c) Others	1301,56,48,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks-††	365,47,02,000
Bills Payable	151,88,45,000	(iii) Others	11,37,51,000
Other Liabilities	826,13,99,000	Loans; Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to:	
		(i) State Governments	69,59,44,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	13,14,49,000
		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	86,70,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	
		Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	10,60,13,000
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	337,99,56,000
		Other Assets	351,98,91,000
Rupees	3886,97,18,000	Rupees	3886,97,18,000

*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

† Includes Rs. 40,82,50,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

†† Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

R.K. HAZARI, Dy. Governor

[No. F 10 (i)/75-B.O. I]

C.W. MIRCHANDANI, Under Secy.

Dated the 3rd day of December 1975.

मई दिल्ली, 12 दिसंबर, 1975

का० आ० 5357.—कृपि पुनर्वित एवं विकास निगम अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 10) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार कृपि पुनर्वित एवं विकास निगम द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली 5 करोड़ रुपये (पांचवीं शूल्कला) की अंतिरिक्त शेयर पूँजी पर, उक्त सरकार द्वारा गारंटी-एन्ड लाभांश की चूनसम दर, एतद्वारा सबा छह प्रतिशत (6 1/4%) निर्धारित करती है।

[मं० एफ० 14-77/75-ए०सी०]

के० पौ० ए० मेनन, मंयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th December, 1975

S.O. 5357.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act, 1963 (10 of 1963), the Central Government hereby fixes the minimum rate of annual dividend guaranteed by that Government on the additional share capital of Rupees Five Crores (Fifth Series) to be issued by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation at six and a quarter per cent (6 1/4 per cent).

[No. F. 14-77/75-AC]

K. P. A. MENON, Lt. Secy.

(आयकर आयुक्त कार्यालय)

पटियाला, 17 नवम्बर, 1975

(आयकर)

का० आ० 5358.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 287 के अधीन ऐसे करदाताओं, अवित्तियों तथा हिन्दु अविभक्त कुटुम्बों का सूची, जिनकी आय वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान 1 लाख रुपये तथा उससे अधिक निर्धारित की गई है—(i) हैसियत के लिए है, 'आई' अवित्त के लिए, 'एच' हि० आय० कुटु० के लिए (ii) निर्वारण वर्ष के लिए (iii) वी गई आय विवरणी के लिए/निर्धारित आय के लिए, (iv) करदाता द्वारा दिये जाने वाले कर के लिए/करदाता द्वारा दिये गये कर के लिए है।

1. मैसर्ज कप किशोर एण्ड सन्ज, लुधियाना (i) 'एच' (ii) 1974-75 (iii) 1,11,200/1,11,200 (iv) 78,799/78,799.
2. श्री एच० आर० मोदी मार्फत मैसर्ज पटियाला फ्लावर मिल्स (प्रा०) लि० पटियाला (i) 'आई' (ii) 1974-75 (iii) 1,18,570/2,14,770 (iv) 69,592/69,592.

[का० सं० रक/प्रकाशन/1(क)]

(Office of the Commissioner of Income-tax)

Patiala, the 17th November, 1975

(Income-tax)

S.O. 5358.—List of assessees, Individuals and HUFs assessed on an Income of Rs. 1 lakhs and above during the financial year 1974-75 u/s 287 of the Income-tax Act, 1961—(i) is for status, 'I' for Individual, 'H' for HUF (ii) for assessment year (iii) for income returned/income assessed, (iv) for tax payable by the assessee/tax paid by the assessee.

1. M/s. Roop Kishore & Sons, Ludhiana. (i) 'H' (ii) 1974-75 (iii) 1,11,200/1,11,200 (iv) 78,799/78,799.
2. Shri H. R. Modi C/o M/s. Patiala Flour Mills (P) Ltd., Patiala (i) 'I' (ii) 1974-75 (iii) 1,18,570/2,14,770 (iv) 69,592/69,592.

[F. No. REC/PUBLICATION/I(A)]

का० आ० 5359.—प्राप्तकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 287 के अधीन ऐसी कमाई अवित्त-संगम तथा कार्यालयों की सूची, जिनकी आय वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक निर्धारित की गई है—(i) हैसियत के लिए है, 'काय' कम्पनी के लिए, 'एफ' कर्म के लिए (ii) निर्वारण वर्ष के लिए (iii) वी गई आय विवरणी के लिए/निर्धारित आय के लिए (iv) करदाता द्वारा दिये जाने वाले कर के लिए/करदाता द्वारा दिये गये कर के लिए है।

1. मैसर्ज घाकी मल हुकम चन्द, लुधियाना (i) 'एफ' (ii) 1972-73 (iii) 13,02,530/13,03,430 (iv) 3,57,053/3,34,013.
2. मैसर्ज प्योर ड्रिंक्स (कलकत्ता) (प्रा०) लि०, पटियाला (i) 'काय' (ii) 1972-73 (iii) 12,20,144/15,05,610 (iv) 8,74,700/8,74,700.
3. मैसर्ज प्योर ड्रिंक्स बम्बई (प्रा०) लि०, पटियाला (i) 'काय' (ii) 1972-73 (iii) 68,46,261/71,65,581 (iv) 43,55,581/43,55,581.
4. मैसर्ज प्योर ड्रिंक्स (नई दिल्ली) (प्रा०) लि०, पटियाला (i) 'काय' (ii) 1972-73 (iii) 37,46,033/39,04,230 (iv) 23,49,851/23,49,851.

[का० सं० रक/प्रकाशन/1(ख)]

की० पौ० गुप्ता, आयकर आयुक्त

S.O. 5359.—List of all firms, AOPs and Companies assessed on an income over Rs. 1 lakh during the financial year 1974-75 under section 287 of the I.T. Act, 1961—(i) is for status, 'Coy' for Company, 'F' for Firm, (ii) for assessment year, (iii) for income returned/income assessed, (iv) Tax payable by the assessee/tax paid by the assessee.

1. M/s. Ghaki Mal Hukam Chand, Ludhiana. (i) 'F', (ii) 1972-73, (iii) 13,02,530/13,03,430, (iv) 3,57,053/3,34,013.
2. M/s. Pure Drinks (Calcutta) (P) Ltd, Patiala. (i) 'Coy' (ii) 1972-73, (iii) 12,20,144/15,05,610, (iv) 8,74,700/8,74,700.
3. M/s. Pure Drinks, (Bombay) (P) Ltd, Patiala. (i) 'Coy', (ii) 1972-73, (iii) 68,47,261/71,65,581, (iv) 43,55,581/43,55,581.
4. M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) (P) Ltd, Patiala. (i) 'Coy', (ii) 1972-73 (iii) 37,46,033/39,04,230, (iv) 23,49,851/23,49,851.

[F. No. REC/PUBLICATION/I(B)]

V. P. GUPTA, Commissioner

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

(संयुक्त-पुस्तक, आयात-नियांत का कार्यालय)

(केन्द्रीय लाइसेंस थोक)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5360.—सर्वश्री जगसन पाल एंड कम्पनी, डा० अमर नगर, फरीदाबाद की भेषजों और औषधियों के आयात के लिए 5,76,550/- मूल्य के लिए एक लाइसेंस संख्या पी०/एस०/1799865, विनांक 26-3-75 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुसिफि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल प्रति बिना उपयोग किए और किसी भी पत्तन पर पंजीकृत कराए ही खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

2. प्रपते तक के समर्थन में आवेदक ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि पुस्तक, 1975-76 के परा 320(2) में यथा अपेक्षित स्टाम्प कागज पर एक शपथपत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि मूल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति ज्ञो गई है।

3. अधृतन यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आवेदा, 1955 विनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9(सीसी) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं लाइसेंस की मूल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति को रद्द करने का आवेदा देता हूँ।

4. अब आवेदक के मामले पर उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि पुस्तक, 1975-76 के परा 320 के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

[संख्या : पी/जे-6/एम-73/एम्पूएचएच/सीएलए 2214]

के० एन० कपूर, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक,
कृते संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)
(Central Licensing Area)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th September, 1975

S.O. 5360.—M/s. Jagson Pal and Company, P.O. Amar Nagar, Faridabad was granted licence No. P/S/1799865 dated 26-3-1973 for import of Drugs and Medicines for Rs. 5,76,550/- They have applied for issued of duplicate Exchange Controller purposes copy of the licences on the ground that the original has been lost/misplaced without having been utilised or registered at any port.

2. The applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper in support of their contention as required under para 320(2) of I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules and Procedure 1975-76. I am satisfied that original Exchange Control purposes copy has been lost.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under clause 9(CC) Import (Control) Order 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended upto date, I order the cancellation of exchange control purpose copy of the licence.

4. The applicant's case will now be considered for the issue of duplicate exchange control purpose copy of the above licence in accordance with para 320 of I.T.C. and Book of Rules and Procedure 1975-76.

[File No. P/J/6/AM-73/AU-HH/CLA/2214]

K. N. KAPOOR, Dy. Chief Controller
for Jt. Chief Controller.

(संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात-नियंत्रित का कार्यालय)

आवेदा

कलकत्ता, 4 नवम्बर, 1975

कांग्रा० 5361.—सर्वेशी जे०ए० मारिसम्स (इंडिया) लि० 22, चित्त-राजन एक्स्प्र०, कलकत्ता-13, को अप्रैल-मार्च, 1974 अवधि के लिए निम्न-लिखित आयात लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किया गया था :—

लाइसेंस संख्या तथा विनांक	विवरण	मूल्य
1	2	3
पी०/ई०/ 0240142/	सामान्य शौषध तथा	1,250 रुपये (एक
सी०/एक्स०एस०/47/सी०/ 36-37, विनांक 17-7-	भेषज	हजार वो सौ पचास
73		रुपये मात्र)

120 GI/75-3.

फर्म ने उपर्युक्त आयात लाइसेंस के पूरे मूल्य अर्थात् 1250 रुपये के लिए अनुलिपि मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति के लिए आवेदन किया है। उन्होंने इस बात की पुष्टि करली है कि लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां मर्केन्टाइल बैंक लि०, महात्मा गांधी रोड, बम्बई-1 के पास पंजीकृत कराने के बाद किन्तु प्रतिपूर्ति से पूर्व ज्ञो गई है। अब अनुलिपि मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की आवश्यकता मात्र का आयात करने के लिए है।

2. उपर्युक्त तक के समर्थन में आवेदक ने महानगरीय मर्किस्टेट कलकत्ता द्वारा विधिवत् साइर्याकित स्टाम्प कागज पर एक शपथपत्र दाखिल किया है।

3. मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि आयात लाइसेंस मंजुस्ता : पी०/ई०/0240142/सी०/एक्स०एक्स०/47/सी०/36-37, विनांक 17-7-73 की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति ज्ञो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और निदेश देता हूँ कि आवेदक को पूरे मूल्य अर्थात् 1250 रुपये के लिए अनुलिपि मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

[सं० ई आई०/09247/17/ए एम-74]
बी० के० विश्वास, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)
ORDER

Calcutta, the 4th November, 1975

S.O. 5361.—M/s. J. L. Marisons (I) Ltd. 22, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-13 were issued Import licence for the period AM' 74 as under:—

Licence No. & dt.	Description	Value
P/E/0240/42/C/XX/47 C/26-37,dt.17.7.73.	General Drugs & Medicines	Rs. 1275/-Rupées One thousand two hundred & fifty only.

Firm have applied for duplicate of Exchange Control copies of the above Import licence for the full value of Rs. 1250/- They have confirmed that the exchange Control Copies of the above licence have been lost after having been registered with the Mercantile Bank Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1, but before the remittance. The duplicate copy of exchange Control copy is now required for importation of the goods.

2. In support of the contention the applicant has filed an affidavit on a stamped paper duly attested by Metropolitan Magistrate Calcutta.

3. I am satisfied that the exchange purposes copy of Import licence No. P/E/0240142/C/XX/47/C/36-37 dated 17-7-1973 has been lost/misplaced and directed that the duplicate exchange Control Copies of the Import licence for the full value of Rs. 1250/- should be issued to the applicant. The exchange Control copy of the above licence is cancelled.

[No. EI/09247/17/AM' 74.]
B. K. BISWAS, Dy. Chief Controller

उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-नियंत्रित का कार्यालय

आवेदा

हिंदूबाबाद, 4 नवम्बर, 1975

कांग्रा० 5362.—सर्वेशी श्री बालाजी इष्टस्ट्रीज, 1.1.287/28, चिक्कडपल्ली, आबूनगर/हिंदूबाबाद को सामान्य मुद्रा लेव से आकृतिक सुगत्त्व तैलों और यिमोल के आयात के लिए 3,500 रुपये मूल्य का एक आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी०/एस०/1744026/सी०/एक्स०/एक्स०/37-38, विनांक 28-3-74 सर्वेशी रत्न इम्पर्स्ट्रीज, 6-9-622, और्ल मालकोट, हिंदूबाबाद के नाम वें प्राधिकार पत्र के समय प्रदान किया गया था।

उन्होंने प्राधिकार पत्र की सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति के साथ उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति के लिए इस प्राधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल लाइसेंस और प्राधिकार पत्र बिलकुल भी उपयोग किए जिना चाहे गए हैं।

अपने तरफ के समर्थन में उन्होंने एक शपथपत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति प्राधिकार पत्र के साथ छो गई है। लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति और प्राधिकार पत्र एतद्वारा रद्द किए जाते हैं।

[संख्या शी. 23/एस एस आई/एन पी/ए एम-74/हैद०]

कें. एम. आर. मेनन, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

(Office of the Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)
ORDER

Hyderabad, the 4th October, 1975

S.O. 5362.—M/s. Sri Balaji Industries, 1.1.287/26, Chikkadpally, Babunagar, Hyderabad were granted an import licence No. P/S/1744026/C/XX/50/W/37-38 dated 28-3-74 for Rs. 3,500/- for the item Natural Essential Oils and Thymol for imports from G.C.A. with Letter of Authority in favour of M/s. Ratan Industries, 6.9.622, Old Malakpet, Hyderabad.

They have applied for a duplicate copy of the customs purpose copy of the above licence with customs purpose copy of Letter of Authority on the ground that the original licence with letter of authority has been lost without having been utilised at all.

In support of their contention they have filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original customs copy of the licence with letter of authority is lost. The original customs purpose copy of the licence with letter of authority is hereby cancelled.

[F. No. B23/SSI/NP/AM74/Hyd.]

K. M. R. MENON, Dy. Chief Controller

उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात नियंत्रण का कार्यालय

ग्रामेश

बंगलौर, 4 नवम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5363.—संवेदी श्री राम बेंजोइन एंड परफ्यूमरी वक्ता, डोडपेट कोलार को एरोमैटिक रसायनों और प्राकृतिक सुगन्धित सेलों वर्गह का आयात करने के लिए 6,026 रुपये मूल्य के लिए आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी./एस/2693229/सी/एस एस/49/एस/37-38/पी-26 दिनांक 17-11-1973 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने अब उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि के लिए इस प्राधार पर आवेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल प्रति छो गई है और उसका 4,521 रुपये मूल्य तक उपयोग कर लिया गया है और उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति अब उन्हें बाकी बचे हुए 1,505 रुपये मूल्य के लिए आविष्ये।

अपने तरफ के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति छो गई है और निदेश देता हूँ कि लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति बाकी बचे हुए 1,505 रुपये मूल्य के लिए आवेदक को प्राप्ति की जाती जाए। उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

[संख्या कैम-20/जे 573/आर ई पी/पी ए एन जी]

आर. जयराम नायर, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

(Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)
ORDER

Bangalore, the 4th November, 1975

S.O. 5363.—Messrs. Sri Rama Bengoin & Perfumery Works, Doddapet, Kolar, were granted import licence No. P/L/2693229/C/XX/49/X/37-38/B-26 dated 17-11-1973 for Rs. 6,026/- for import of Aromatic Chemicals, Natural Essential Oils etc. They have now applied for duplicate copy of customs purpose copy of the above licence on the ground that the original of the licence has been lost and having utilised for a value of Rs. 4,521/- and that the duplicate copy of customs purpose copy of the above licence now required for the balance value of Rs. 1,505/-.

In support of the above contention the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original customs purpose copy of the above licence has been lost and direct that a duplicate copy of customs purpose copy of the above licence should be issued to the applicant for the balance value of Rs. 1,505/. The original customs purpose copy of the above licence is hereby cancelled.

[No. Chem. 20/J 573/REP/BANG.]

R. JAYARAM NAIDU, Dy. Chief Controller

उर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5364.—कोयला जान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का 26) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत प्रबल प्रधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा, 24 नवम्बर, 1975 के पूर्वाह्न से श्री मिश्रवत नारायण सिंहा को सहायक भूगतान आयुक्त नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 49016/1/74-सी ए एफ]

(श्रीमती) एस० काण्डपाल, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 4th December, 1975

S.O. 5364.—In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 (26 of 1973), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Priya Barat Narain Sinha as Assistant Commissioner of Payments with effect from the forenoon of 24th November, 1975.

[No. 49016/1/74-CAF]

(Smt.) S. KANDPAL, Dy. Secy.

(विद्युत विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5365.—भारत विजली अधिनियम 1910 (1910 का नीवा) की धारा 36-क की उपधारा 2(क) की अनुपालना में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री एन० बंकेश्वर के स्थान पर श्री कें. पी. सुब्रह्मण्यम्, संविधान, केन्द्रीय विजली प्राधिकरण को केन्द्रीय विजली बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या विजली-बो-9(1)/75]

सुरेन्द्र प्रकाश जीन, उप निवेशक

(Department of Power)

New Delhi, the 4th December, 1975

S.O.5365.—In pursuance of sub-section 2(a) of section 36A of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (9 of 1910) the Central Government is pleased to nominate Shri K. S. Subrahmanyam, Member, Central Electricity Authority as

Chairman of the Central Electricity Board vice Shri N. Venkatesan.

[No. EL. II-9(1)/75]

S. P. JAIN, Director (Power)

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 नवम्बर, 1975

का०आ० 5366 —यह: पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का०आ० सं० 3427, तारीख 17-12-74 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों के बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यह: सक्रम प्राधिकारी के उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और यह, यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यह: उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और, यह: उस धारा की उपधारा (4) प्राया प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी संघर्षों से मुक्त रूप में इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

डी एस नं० के-121 से जी जी एस-7 तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : गांधीनगर तालुका : गांधीनगर

गांव	सर्वेक्षण सं०	हेक्टेयर	ए आर फि सेन्टीएर
उवारसब	894/2	0	28 42
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	00 90
	1093	0	01 00
	1094	0	22 65
	1097/8	0	07 95
	1097/7	0	05 25
	1097/6	0	07 05
	1098/1	0	22 45
	1098/3	0	04 20
	1100	0	07 94
	1103	0	08 10
	1104	0	12 90
	1107	0	09 52

[सं० 12016/8/74-एस० एफ एस०/4]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 28th November, 1975

S.O. 5366—Whereas by a notification of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 3427 dated 17.12.74 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now therefore in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

For laying Pipeline from D.S. No. K-171 to GGS-VII

State : Gujarat District : Gandhinagar Taluka : Gandhinagar.

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Uwarsad	894/2	0	28	42
	Cart-Track	0	00	90
	1093	0	01	00
	1094	0	22	65
	1097/8	0	07	95
	1097/7	0	05	25
	1097/6	0	07	05
	1098/1	0	22	45
	1098/3	0	04	20
	1100	0	07	94
	1103	0	08	10
	1104	0	12	90
	1107	0	09	52

[No. 12016/9/74-L&L/IV]

का०आ० 5367—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि लक्ष्मणगढ़ कूप मस्वर 75 से लक्ष्मणगढ़ डी०डी०एस० नम्बर 3 तक की पाइपलाइन के बीच पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

यह: यह पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप अवर प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी से शिवसागर, असम के कार्यालय में इस प्रधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हुर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उनकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विश्व व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

शिवसागर कूप नम्बर 75 से रुद्रसागर जी० जी० एस० नम्बर 3 तक की पाइपलाइन

राज्य : असम	जिला : शिवसागर	तालुक : मेतकाबोनगांव		
ग्राम	सर्व० नम्बर	हेक्टर	ऐरे	सेंटीऐरे
जोलानाथ	357/ख	0	0	107
	358/ख	0	12	84
	359/ख	0	1	07
	360/ख	0	6	69
	330/ख	0	4	01
	328/ख	0	6	56
	415/ख	0	5	08
	418/क	0	12	31
	462/ख	0	13	38
	461/ख	0	0	94
	464/ख	0	8	03
	600/ख	0	4	28

[सं० 12020/5/75-एल० एण्ड एल०/1]

S. O. 5367.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Rudrasagar well No. 75 to Rudrasagar G.G.S. No. 3 in Sibsagar Dist., Assam. Pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed thereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, viz. the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sibsagar, Assam;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Rudrasagar Well No. 75 to Rudrasagar GGS No. 3

State : Assam	Dist : Sibsagar	Taluka :		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Arc	Centi-are
1	2	3	4	5
Jolagaon	357/Kha	0	0	107
	358/Kha	0	12	84
	359/Kha	0	1	07
	360/Kha	0	6	69

1	2	3	4	5
	330/Kha	0	4	01
	328/Kha	0	6	56
	415/Kha	0	5	08
	418/Ka	0	12	31
	462/Kha	0	13	38
	461/Kha	0	0	94
	464/Kha	0	8	03
	600/Kha	0	4	28

[No. 12020/5/75-L&L/I]

S. O. 5368.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि रुद्रसागर लकवा ट्रंक पाइपलाइन के बीच पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एततुपायद अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है;

यतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्रज्ञन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रवक्तव्यों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है;

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप अवर प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी शिवसागर, असम के कार्यालय में इस प्रधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हुर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उनकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विश्व व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

रुद्रसागर लकवा ट्रंक पाइपलाइन

राज्य : असम	जिला : शिवसागर	तालुक : हाहचरा		
ग्राम	सर्व० नम्बर	हेक्टर	ऐरे	सेंटीऐरे
झेकीगाँव	273/ख	0	0	27
	391/ख	0	0	27
	797/ख	0	2	41
	392/ख	0	0	27
	393/ख	0	5	08
	791	0	1	34
	795	0	4	28

[सं० 12020/5/75-एल० एण्ड एल०/2]

S.O. 5368.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Rudrasagar-Lakwa Trunk pipeline in Sibsagar Dist., Assam. Pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines

(Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, viz. the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sibsagar, Assam;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Rudrasagar To Lakwa Trunk Pipeline

State : Assam Dist : Sibsagar Taluk : Hahchara

Village	Survey No.	Hect-are	Are	Centi-are
Dhekeri	273 Kha	0	0	27
	391 Kha	0	0	27
	797 Kha	0	2	41
	392 Kha	0	0	27
	393 Kha	0	5	08
	791	0	1	34
	795	0	4	28

[No. 12020/5/75-L&L/II]

का०आ० 5369.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गोलिकी जी० जी० एस० नं० 1 से गोलिकी जी० जी० एस० नं० 2 तक की पाइपलाइन के बीच पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिलाई जानी चाहिये;

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एततुपावद अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है;

यतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आकाश एतद्वारा घोषित किया है;

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिये आक्षेप भवत प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी के शिवसागर, असम के कार्यालय में इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा;

ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनियिष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसाई की माफेत र

अनुसूची

गोलिकी जी० जी० एस० नं० 1 से गोलिकी जी० जी० एस० नं० 2

तक की पाइपलाइन

राज्य : आसाम	जिला : शिवसागर	तालुक : ग्राम
ग्राम	सर्वे नम्बर	हेक्टर एरे सन्तीएरे
गोलिकी ग्राम नं० 1	4 ग	0 1 34
	3 ग	0 0 54
	2 ग	0 0 94
	77 ग	0 7 76

[सं० 12020/5/75-एस० एष एस०/3]

S.O. 5369.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Geleki GGS No. 1 to Geleki GGS No. 2 in Sibsagar Dist., Assam Pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, viz. the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sibsagar, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline From Geleki GGS No. 1

State : Assam Dist : Sibsagar Taluk : Athkhel

Village	Survey No.	Hector	Are	Centi-are
Geleki Grant No. 1	4 Ga	0	1	34
	3 Ga	0	0	54
	2 Ga	0	0	94
	77 Ga	0	7	76

[No. 12020/5/75-L&L/III]

का०आ० 5370.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गोलिकी जी० जी० एस० नं० 3 से गोलिकी जी० जी० एस० नं० 2 तक की के बीच पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिलाई जानी चाहिये ;

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एततुपावद अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ;

यतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आकाश एतद्वारा घोषित किया है ;

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिये आक्षेप भवत प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी के शिवसागर, असम के कार्यालय में इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा ;

ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनियिष्टः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसाई की माफेत र

अनुसूची

गोलिकी जी० जी० एस० नं० 3 से गोलिकी जी० जी० एस० नं० 2

तक की पाइपलाइन

राज्य : आसाम	जिला : शिवसागर	तालुक : ग्राम
ग्राम	सर्वे नम्बर	हेक्टर एरे सन्तीएरे
1	2	3 4 5
समीथपुर ग्राम	44 ग	0 33 05
	44 ग	0 10 43
	47 ग	0 13 38

1	2	3	4	5
	61 ख	0	0	27
	64 ग	0	0	94
	65 ग	0	12	98
	74 छ	0	18	06
	74 झ	0	23	41
	79 ग	0	2	94
	89 ग	0	0	94

[सं० 12020/5/75-एल० एण्ड एल०/4]

S.O. 5370.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Geleki GGS No. 3 to Geleki GGS No. 2 in Sibsagar Dist., Assam. Pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission,

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, viz. the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sibsagar, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline From Geleki GGS No. 3 To Geleki GGS No. 2

State : Assam		Dist : Sibsagar		Taluk : UK
Village	Survey No.	Hector	Acre	Centiare
Smithpur Grant	44 Ga	0	33	05
	44 Unga	0	10	43
	47 Ga	0	13	38
	61 Kha	0	0	27
	64 Ga	0	0	94
	65 Ga	0	12	98
	74 Sa	0	18	06
	74 Jha	0	23	41
	79 Ga	0	2	94
	89 Ga	0	0	94

[No. 12020/5/75-L&L/IV]

S.O. 5371.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सोहित में यह आवश्यक है कि रुद्रसागर कूप नम्बर 1 से रुद्रसागर जी० जी० एस० नम्बर 3 तक की पाइपलाइन के बीच पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विभाइ जानी चाहिए,

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी साइटों को विभाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एस्टुपावड़ अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार वर्जित करना आवश्यक है,

यह: प्रब लेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्रबन्धन) प्रधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की घारा 3 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार वर्जित करने का अपना आवश्य एतद्वारा घोषित किया है;

उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप अवर प्रमाणित पदाधिकारी शिवसागर, असम के कार्यालय में इस प्रविसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा ;

ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसको सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसाई की माफत ।

अनुसूची

रुद्रसागर कूप नम्बर 1 से रुद्रसागर जी० जी० एस० नम्बर 3 तक की पाइप लाइन

राज्य : असम	जिला : शिवसागर	तालुक : मेसका बोनगाँव		
		प्राम	सर्वे नम्बर	हेक्टर
सलगुरिया		695 ख	0	1 87
		696 ख	0	1 20
		133 ख	0	1 20
		134 ख	0	3 48
		194 ख	0	1 20
		195 ख	0	1 87
		198 ख	0	2 54
		199 ख	0	2 68
		201 ख	0	2 27
		193 ख	0	1 20
		256 ख	0	4 15

[सं० 12020/5/75-एल० एण्ड एल०/5]

S.O. 5371.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Rudrasagar well No. 1 to Rudrasagar GGS No. 3 in Sibsagar Dist., Assam. Pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And Whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided That any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, viz. the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sibsagar, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Rudrasagar Well No. 1 to Rudrasagar GGS No. 3
State: Assam Dist: Sibsagar Taluk: Meteka Bongaon

Village	Survey No.	Hec- tor	Area	Cen- tiare
Slaguria	659 Kha	0	1	87
	696 Kha	0	1	20
	133 Kha	0	1	20
	134 Kha	0	3	48
	194 Kha	0	1	20
	195 Kha	0	1	87
	198 Kha	0	2	54
	199 Kha	0	2	68
	201 Kha	0	2	27
	193 Kha	0	1	20
	256 Kha	0	4	1

[No. 12020/5/75-L&L/V]

का० आ० 5372.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह प्रावधनक है कि रुद्रसागर जी० जी० एस० नम्बर 2 का चारों तरफ पाइप लाइन के बीच पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृति गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपबंध अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना प्रावधनक है;

यह प्रब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है;

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप अवधि प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी शिवसागर, असम के कार्यालय में इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा;

ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टः यह भी बदल करेगा कि क्या वह यह जाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसाई की माफ़त।

अनुसूची

रुद्रसागर जी० जी० एस० नम्बर 2 का
चारों तरफ पाइप लाइन

राज्य : असाम जिला : शिवसागर तालुक मेतका बोनगांव

ग्राम	सर्वे नम्बर	हेक्टर	ऐरे	सेत्तीऐरे
स्पटिवील	682 ख	0	4	55
	682 घ	0	5	08
	681 ख	0	5	08
	680 ख	0	6	69
	674 ख	0	0	54
	675 ख	0	3	88
	678 ख	0	3	21
	795 ख	0	2	94
	71 ख	0	5	89
	787 ख	0	0	67

[सं० 12020/5/75-एस० एण्ड एस०/]

S.O.5372.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum around Rudrasagar GGS No. 2 in Sibsagar Distt, Assam, Pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And Whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, viz. the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sibsagar, Assam;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline around GGS No. 2

State: Assam District: Sibsagar Taluk: Metaka Bongaon

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tor	Area	Centi-lare
Rupahibil	682 Kha	0	4	55
	682 Gha	0	5	08
	681 Kha	0	5	08
	680 Kha	0	6	69
	674 Kha	0	0	54
	675 Kha	0	3	88
	678 Kha	0	3	21
	795 Kha	0	2	94
	71 Kha	0	5	89
	787 Kha	0	0	67

[No. 12020/5/75-L&L/VI]

का० आ० 5373.—यह पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 2677 तारीख 18-8-75 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था;

और यह: सक्षम प्राधिकारी के उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और आगे, यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनियोग किया है;

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है;

और, आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निरेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बायाय भारतीय तेल निगम नि० में सभी संघकों से मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

गांव	सर्वे नम्बर	तक	एच०ए० बर्गमील
हंसलपुर	676	0-42-10	
सुरेश्वर	713	0-10-00	
	992	0-04-75	
	827	0-22-50	
	921	0-15-10	

[सं० 12017/5/75-एस० एण्ड एस० 6]

S.O. 3373.—Whereas by a notification of the Govt. of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Department of Petroleum S.O. No. 2677 dated 16-8-75 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land Act 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now therefore in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Taluka: Viramgam	Dist: Ahmedabad	Gujarat State
Village	Survey No.	Extent H.A.Sq. M
Hansalpur-	676	0-42-10
Sureshver	713	0-10-00
	992	0-04-75
	827	0-22-50
	921	0-15-10

[No. 12017/1/75-L&L]

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई विल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5374.—पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय नई विल्ली दिनांक 17-9-1973 पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का प्राप्ति) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की अध्यारा (1) के अन्तर्गत गुजरात राज्य के जिला खोदा तालुका प्रानन्द के लिए भारत के राज्यपत्र के भाग-II खण्ड 3 (II) के पृष्ठ संख्या 3589 से दिनांक 4-10-1975 को प्रकाशित का० आ० संख्या 4281 के द्वारा भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या 12017/4/74 एल० एण्ड एल०/I दिनांक 16-9-75 के साथ संलग्न अनुसूची के स्थान पर अब से इसके साथ संलग्न अनुसूची को पढ़ें।

गुजरात राज्य के जिला भेदभाव में कृपा सं० एल०सी०वी० से जी०जी०एस० सोभासन तक पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिये भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार के प्राप्ति के लिये पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन अधिनियम 1962 की धारा 3(1) के अन्तर्गत जारी की गई पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० 12016/5/73-एल एण्ड एल दिनांक 17-9-1973 तथा खण्ड 6(1) के अन्तर्गत जारी की गई अधिसूचना सं० 12016/5/75-एल एण्ड एल दिनांक 24-12-1974 से सलग्न अनुसूची में

पढ़ें	के लिये		
गांव	जिला और तालुका	गांव	जिला और तालुका
कादा वासन	भेदभाव	कादा वासन	भेदभाव
ज्वाला नं०	क्षेत्र	संख्या नं०	क्षेत्र
	एक० ए० सीए	एक० ए० सीए	
१	०-१७-१६	७२	०-१७-१६
८५	०-१७-४०	६८/१	०-१७-४०
८८	०-०१-१२	६९/१	०-०१-१२

[सं० 12016/5/75-एल एण्ड एल]

ERRATUM

New Delhi, 29th November, 1975

S.O. 5374.—Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, New Delhi dated 17-9-1973, Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of users in Land) Act, 1962.
District : Mehsana.

In schedule appended to the Government notification, Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, Department of Petroleum, New Delhi No. 12016/5/73-L&L dated 17-9-1973, issued under section 3(1) and notification No. 12016/5/73-L&L dated 24-12-1974 issued under section 6(1) of the Petroleum Pipelines Act, 1962 for the acquisition of right of user for laying pipelines from well No. SCB to GGS Sobhasan—1 in Gujarat State, District Mehsana.

READ FOR

Village	District & Taluka	Village	District & Taluka
Kadavasan Block No.	Mehsana Area	Kadavasan Survey No.	Mehsana Area
	H.A.Ca.		H.A.Ca.
91	0-17-16	72	0-17-16
85	0-17-40	68/1	0-17-40
88	0-01-12	69/1	0-01-12

[No. 12016/5/75-L&L]

गुरु-पत्र

नई विल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5375.—पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का प्राप्ति) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की अध्यारा (1) के अन्तर्गत गुजरात राज्य के जिला खोदा तालुका प्रानन्द के लिए भारत के राज्यपत्र के भाग-II खण्ड 3 (II) के पृष्ठ संख्या 3589 से दिनांक 4-10-1975 को प्रकाशित का० आ० संख्या 4281 के द्वारा भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या 12017/4/74 एल० एण्ड एल०/I दिनांक 16-9-75 के साथ संलग्न अनुसूची के स्थान पर अब से इसके साथ संलग्न अनुसूची को पढ़ें।

अनुसूची

गांव : वसाय तालुका प्रानन्द	जिला : खोदा गुजरात राज्य		
के स्थान पर	पढ़ें		
क्रमांक	तक	क्रमांक	तक
एक०ए० वर्गीमील	एस०ए० वर्गीमील		
८६७	०-०९-१४	८७६	०-०९-१४
१+२+३		१+२+३	

[सं० 12017/4/75-एल० एण्ड एल०]

ERRATUM

New Delhi 10th December, 1975

S.O. 5375.—In the schedule appended to the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals No. : 12017/4/74-L&L/I dated.—16th Sept, 1975 published vide

S.O. No. 4281, dated 4-10-75 from page No. 3589 of the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 (ii) for Taluka ANAND Dist. KHEDA Gujarat State, under Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 (1) of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) read as per the schedule annexed hereto.

SCHEDULE

Village: Vasand Tu. Anand District: Kheda Gujarat State

For	Read		
Sl. No.	Extent H.A.Sq.M.	S.No.	Extent H.A.Sq.M.
867	0-09-14	876	0-09-14
1+2+3			1+2+3

[No. 12017/4/74-L&L]

का० आ० 5376.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गेलिकी कुप नं० जी० 48 से कुप नं० 16 (जी०आर०) तक के बीच पेट्रोलियम उत्पादनों के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा शिराई जानी चाहिए।

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी साइनों को बिडाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्यावड अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करना आवश्यक है।

अथः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्राप्ति करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है,

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिडाने के लिए अंकेप अवर प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी शिवसागर, असम के कार्यालय में इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

ऐसा आंकेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिष्टितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह यह चाहता है कि उस भूमि की मूल्याई व्यक्तिगत हो, या किसी विधि अवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

गेलिकी कुप नं० जी० 48 से कुप नं० 16 (जी०आर०)

तक की पाइप लाइन

राज्य : असम	जिला : शिवसागर	तालुका : आठखेल		
ग्राम	सर्वे नम्बर	हेक्टर	ऐरे	सेन्टी ऐरे
गेलिकी शान्त	77 ख	0	7	09
नम्बर 1	75 ख	0	8	43

[सं० 12020/6/75-ए० ए० ए०]

S.O. 5376.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Geleki well No. G. 48 to Geleki Well No. 16 (GR) in Sibsagar Dist., Assam. Pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

120 GI/75-4

And Whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, viz. the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sibsagar, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Geleki Drill Site No. G-48 To 16(G.R.)

State: Assam Distict: Sibsagar Taluk: Athkhel.

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-are
Geleki Grant No. 1	77 Kha 75 Kha	0 0	7 8	09 43

[No. 12020/6/75-L&L]

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5377—यतः पेट्रोलियम, पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का०आ० ६० 179 तारीख 29-12-1974 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिष्टित भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिडाने के प्रयोजन के लिये अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी के उक्त अधिनियम धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी गई है।

और आग, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिष्टित भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

प्रब्र अनः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिष्टित उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिडाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और, आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विनिष्ट होने के बायाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी संघर्षों से मुक्त रूप में इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निश्चित होगा।

अनुसूची

कुप नं० 159, 162 से सीटी एक तक पाइपलाइन बिडाने

के लिये

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : मेहसाना	तालुका : कालोल		
गांव	सर्वे नम्बर	इक्टेवर	ऐ आर ई	सैण्टीयर
कालोल	44	0	16	32
जाटीनेक		0	01	50
	50	0	12	56

गांव	सरकारी नम्बर	हेक्टेयर	ऐ आर	सैन्टीयर	Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Cen-tiare
	58/1	0	06	24		Cart-track	0	01	76
	58/2	0	08	08		174/1	0	04	00
	56	0	09	92		174/2	0	08	00
	75	0	01	92		176	0	13	76
	73	0	40	78		177/1	0	10	24
	72	0	03	08		196	0	04	16
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	01	76		195	0	16	96
	174/1	0	04	00					[No. 12016/7/74-L&L/V]
	174/2	0	08	00					T.P. SUBRAMANYAN, Under Secy.
	176	0	13	76					
	177/1	0	10	24					
	196	0	04	16					
	195	0	16	96					

[सं. 12016/7/74-एल० एप्ल० एल०/5]

टी०पी० सुबहमनियम, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, 11th December, 1975

S.O. 5377.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 179 Dated 27-12-74 under sub-section (I) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines.

And Whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now therefore in exercise of the Power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

For laying Pipelines from Well. Nos. 159, 162 To CTF.

State: Gujarat District: Mehsana Taluka: Karol.

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Cen-tiare
KALOL	44	0	16	32
	Cart-track	0	01	50
	59	0	12	56
	58/1	0	06	24
	58/2	0	08	08
	56	0	09	92
	75	0	01	92
	73	0	40	78
	72	0	03	08

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय

(भारी उद्योग विभाग)

आवेदन

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 1975

सं. अ. 5378.—ग्राई डी भार ए/6/16 : उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियमन, 1951 (1951 का 65) की भारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए पश्चिम विकास परिषद (कार्य-विधि) नियम, 1952 के नियम 5(1) के साथ पक्ते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के भारी उद्योग विभाग में उप-सचिव श्रीमती जे० एस० कुमार को भारत सरकार के भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. 20 जून, 1974 के आवेदन द्वारा गठित भारी श्रीजारों के निर्माण अथवा उत्पादनरत अनुसूचित उद्योगों की विकास परिषद का सरस्य नियुक्त करती है और यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त आवेदन में निम्नलिखित प्रतिष्यापन किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

उक्त आदेश में श्री तिलोचन सिंह से संबंधित प्रविष्टि सं. 25 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि नियिष्ट की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“25 श्रीमती जे० एस० कुमार,
उप-सचिव, भारत सरकार,
भारी उद्योग विभाग
उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय,
नई दिल्ली।

[एफ सं. 4-47/73-एम०टी०]

एस० एम० घोष, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Department of Heavy Industry)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1975

S.O. 5378.—IDRA/6/16. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with rules 5(1) of the Development Council (Procedure) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints, till 19th June, 1976, Shrimati J. S. Kumar, Deputy Secretary in the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies, to be member of the Development Council constituted by the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Heavy Industry Order No. dated the 20th June, 1974, for the Scheduled Industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Machine Tools

and directs that the following substitution shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In the said Order, for entry No. 25 relating to Shri Tirlochan Singh, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"25. Shrimati J. S. Kumar,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Heavy Industry,
Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies,
New Delhi.

[F. No. 4-47/73-MT]

S. M. GHOSH, Lt. Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 नवम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5379 (i).—भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 12 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श फरते के बाद उक्त अधिनियम की हसरी अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात्

“ब्रिटेन (यूनाइटेड किंगडम) में प्रदान की जाने वाली चिकित्सा अर्हताओं से संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के प्रति में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रख ली जाय; अर्थात्

“ब्रिटेन (यू०के०) में प्रदान की जाने वाली उपर्युक्त अर्हतायें मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हतायें होंगी, यदि ये 11 नवम्बर, 1975 को अधिकार इसमें पूर्व प्रदान की गई।”

(ii) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 13 की उप धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की तीसरी अनुसूची के भाग 2 में आगे निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात्

तीसरी अनुसूची के भाग 2 में ये गई सभी अर्हताओं के उपर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि/अर्हताएं रख ली जाएं; अर्थात्

“ब्रिटेन (यूनाइटेड किंगडम)”

एम०बी०, सी०एच० बी०

एम० डी०

सी०एच० एम०

एम०बी०, सी०एच० बी०

एम०डी०

सी०एच० एम०

एम०बी० चिर

एम०डी०

एम० चिर

एम०बी०बी०एस०

एम०डी०

एम०एस०

एम०बी० सी०एच० बी०

एम०डी०

सी०एच० एम०

एम०बी० सी०एच० बी०

यूनिवर्सिटी आव बर्मिंघम

यूनिवर्सिटी आव ब्रिस्टल

यूनिवर्सिटी आव केम्ब्रिज

यूनिवर्सिटी आव लीड्स

एम०डी०

सी०एच० एम०

एम० सी०एच० बार्थ

एम०बी०बी० एस०

एम०डी०

एम०एस०

एम०बी० बी० सी०एच०

एम०डी०

सी०एच० एम०

एम०बी० बी० सी०एच०

ओ० एम०

एम०सी०एच०

एम०बी० सी०एच० बी०

एम०डी०

सी०एच० एम०

एम०बी० बी० सी०एच०

एम०डी०

एम० सी०एच०

एम०बी० बी० सी०एच० बी०

एम०डी०

सी०एच० एम०

एम०बी० बी० सी०एच० बी०

एम०डी०

सी०एच० एम०

एम०बी० बी० सी०एच० बी०

एम०डी०

एम०बी० सी०एच० बी०

एम०डी०

सी०एच० एम०

एम०बी० बी० सी०एच०

एम०डी०

एम० सी०एच०

एम०ए०ओ०

एल०आर०सी०पी०

एम० आर०सी०पी०

एफ० आर०सी०पी०

एम०आर०सी०एस०

एफ०आर०सी०एस०

एल०एम०एस०एस०ए

एल०एस०ए०

एल०आर०सी०पी०

एम०आर०सी०पी०

एफ०आर०सी०पी०

एम०आर०सी०एस०

एफ०आर०सी०एस०

एल०आर०सी०पी०एस०

एम०आर०सी०पी०

यूनिवर्सिटी आव लिवरपूल

यूनिवर्सिटी आव लाण्डन

यूनिवर्सिटी आव मॉचेस्टर

यूनिवर्सिटी आव आक्सफोर्ड

यूनिवर्सिटी आव शैफ़ौल्ड

यूनिवर्सिटी आव वेल्स

यूनिवर्सिटी आव एबरडीन

यूनिवर्सिटी आव ग्लेसगो

यूनिवर्सिटी आव एंडरीयूज

कैम्ब्रिज यूनिवर्सिटी आव बैलफास्ट

रायल कॉलेज आव फिजिशियन्ज आव
लण्डन

रायल कॉलेज आव सर्जन्स आव
इंगलैण्ड

सीसाइटी आव अपोतेकरीज आव
लण्डन

रायल कॉलेज आव फिजिशियन्ज
एडिनबर्ड

रायल कॉलेज आव सर्जन्स आव
एडिनबर्ड

एफ०प्रार०सी०पी०	रायल कालेज ब्रॉक फिजिशियन्ज	M.B., Ch. B. M.D. Ch. M.	University of Bristol.
एफ०प्रार०सी०एस० एफ०प्रार०सी०पी०एस०	एफ० संजन्स ब्रॉक गुलेसगो	M.B. Chir. M.D. M. Chir.	University of Cambridge.
एम०वी०, सीएच वी० एम०डी० सीएच एम०	यूनिवर्सिटी ब्रॉक न्यू कैसल उपोत टाइन	M.B.B.S. M.D. M.S.	University of Durham.
एम०वी०, सीएच वी० एम०डी० सीएच एम०	यूनिवर्सिटी ब्रॉक डण्डी	M.B., Ch. B. M.D. Ch. M.	University of Leeds.
एम०प्रार०सी०पी०	रायल कालेज ब्रॉक फिजिशियन्ज ब्रॉक यूनाइटेड किंगडम	M.B., Ch. B. M.D. Ch. M.	University of Liverpool.
डिप०साइको० डी०पी०एम०	यूनिवर्सिटी ब्रॉक एडिनबरो	M.B., Ch. B. M.D. Ch. M. M.Ch. Orth.	University of London.
एम०प्रार०सी०ओ०जी०	रायल कालेज ब्रॉक आवृत्तेड्रिसियन्स एफ० गायनेकोलाजिस्ट्स, लंदन	M.B.B.S. M.D. M.S.	University of Manchester.
**एम०प्रार०सी० (पैथो०) एफ०प्रार०सी० (पैथो०)	रायल कालेज ब्रॉक पैथोलॉजिस्ट्स, लंदन	M.B. Ch. B. M.D. Ch. M.	University of Oxford.
सी०ओ०एम०एस० डी०ओ० सी०पी०एम०	रायल कालेज ब्रॉक फिजिशियन्स संजन्स, लंदन,	M.B. Ch. B. M.D. Ch. M.	University of Sheffield.
**एफ०एफ०ए०प्रार०सी०एस०	रायल कालेज ब्रॉक संजन्स, इंगलैंड	M.B., B. Ch. M.D. M.Ch.	University of Wales.
**एम०प्रार०सी०साइको०	रायल कालेज ब्रॉक साइचियाट्रिस्ट्स, लंदन	M.B., Ch. B. M.D. Ch. M.	University of Aberdeen.
टिप्पणी :—**इससे अभिप्राय है कि—		M.B., Ch. B. M.D. Ch. M.	University of Edinburgh.
	“बाहरे कि यह प्राहृता किसी परीक्षा को पास (क्वालिफाय) कर देने के बाब प्रदान की गई हो।	M.B., Ch. B. M.D. Ch. M.	University of Glasgow.
	[सं० वी० 11015/47/75-एम०पी०टी०]	M.B., Ch. B. M.D. Ch. M.	University of Andrews.
		M.B., Ch. B. M.D. M. Ch. M. A. O.	Queen's University of Belfast.
		L. R. C. P. M. R. C.P. F. R. C. P.	Royal College of Physicians of London.
		M. R. C. S. F. R. C. S.	Royal College of Surgeons of England.
		L. M. S. S. A. L. S. A.	Society of Apothecaries of London.
		L. R. C. P. M. R. C. PL. F. R. C. P.	Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING (Department of Health) New Delhi, the 9th December, 1975.			
S.O. 5379.—(i) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the Central Government after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following amendment in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely:—			
At the end of the entries pertaining to medical qualifications granted in United Kingdom, the following entry shall be inserted namely:—			
“The above qualifications granted in United Kingdom shall be recognised medical qualifications when granted on or before the 11th November, 1975.”			
(ii) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in Part II of the Third Schedule to the said Act, namely:—			
Above all the qualifications given in the Part II of the Third Schedule the following entry/qualifications shall be inserted namely:—			
“United Kingdom”			
M.B., Ch. B. M. D. Ch. M.	University of Birmingham.		

ORDER

New Delhi, the 10th December, 1975

L. R. C. S. } Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
 F. R. C. S. }

L. R. C. P. S. }
 M. R. C. P. } Royal College of Physicians and Surgeon
 F. R. C. P. } of Glasgow.
 F. R. C. P. }
 F. R. C. P. S. }

M. B., Ch. B. }
 M. D. } University of New Castle Upon-Tyne.
 Ch. M. }

M. B., Ch. B. }
 M. D. } University of Dundee.
 Ch. M. }

M. R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians of United Kingdom.

Dip. Psych. } University of Edinburgh.
 D. P. M. }

M. R. C. O. G. Royal College of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists, London.

**M. R. C. (Path) } Royal College of Pathologists, London.
 F. R. C. (Path) }

D. O. M. S. } Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons, London.
 D. O. }
 D. P. M. }

**F. F. A. R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons, England.

**M. R. C. Psych. Royal College of Psychiatrists, London.

N.B.—** indicates that 'Provided that this qualification has been awarded after qualifying at an examination'.

[No. V 11015/47/75-MPT]

आवेदन

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5380.—यतः भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की 9 जनवरी, 1961 अधिसूचना सं० 16-12-60-चि०। द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्देश दिया है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनों के लिये बैस्टर्न रिजिस्ट्रेशन यूनिवर्सिटी, कलीवलेंड, ओहियो, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा प्रदत्त एम०डी० मान्य चिकित्सा प्रमुखता होगी;

और यतः डा० साइमन सैटो, जिसके पास उक्त प्रमुखता है, शिक्षण अनुसंधान एवं धर्मर्थकार्य के प्रयोजनों के लिये फिलहाल हर्बर्टपुर किंशियन अस्पताल, हर्बर्टपुर, देहरादून के साथ सम्बद्ध है।

अतः यदि, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपशारा (I) के परन्तुक के भाग (ग) का पालन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा—

(1) 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को समाप्त होने वाली एक और अवधि

अप्यता

(2) उस अवधि को जब तक डा० साइमन सैटो हर्बर्टपुर किंशियन अस्पताल, हर्बर्टपुर, देहरादून, उसर प्रदेश के साथ सम्बद्ध रहते हैं जो भी कम हो वह अवधि विनियिष्ट करती है, जिसमें पूर्णत डा० मैडिकल प्रैक्टिस कर सकेंगे।

[क० सं० बी० 11016/22/75-एम०पी०टी०]

विवेक कुमार अग्रिमहोस्ति, प्रबन्ध सचिव

S.O. 5380.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 16-12/60-MI, dated the 9th January, 1961, the Central Government has directed that the Medical qualification, M.D., granted by the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, United State of America shall be recognised medical qualification for the purposes of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956);

And whereas Dr. Symon Satow, who possesses the said qualification is for the time being attached to the Herbertpur Christian Hospital, Herbertpur, Dehradun for the purpose of teaching research and charitable work;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies—

(i) a further period ending with the 31st December, 1976 or

(ii) the period during which Dr. Symon Satow, is attached to the said Herbertpur Christian Hospital, Herbertpur, District Dehradun (Uttar Pradesh), whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice by the aforesaid doctor shall be limited.

[No. V. 11016/22/75-MPT]

V. K. AGNIHOTRI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5381.—खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 37) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (iv) का अनुसरण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 15 दिसम्बर, 1975 से श्री के०सी०भूषा, छोक तकनीकी अफसर, केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रयोगशाला, कलकत्ता को डा० बी०भार० राय भी गैर हाजिरी की अवधि में जो 15 दिसम्बर, 1975 से प्रजित अवकाश पर है, इस अधिनियम के आधीन केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रयोगशाला के निवेशक के कार्य करने के लिये नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० पी० 16022/6/75 पी०एच० (बी०एच० एम०एस०)]

रमेश बहादुर, प्रबन्ध सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th December, 1975

S.O. 5381.—In pursuance of clause (iv) of section 2 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) the Central Government hereby appoints, with effect from the 15th December, 1975, Shri K. C. Guha, Chief Technical Officer, Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta to perform the functions of the Director of the Central Food Laboratory under that Act during the period of absence of Dr. B. R. Roy on earned leave with effect from 15th December, 1975.

[No. P. 16022/6/75-PH(D&MS)]

RAMESH BAHDUR, Under Secy.

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय

(ग्राम विकास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5382.—कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और अंकन) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 के खण्ड (ब) और साधारण श्रेणीकरण और अंकन नियम, 1937 के नियम 4 के उपलब्ध (स) और (ट) द्वारा प्रदत्त प्रक्रियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, इस

अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से, एगमार्क के अधीन शेणीकृत शीकाकाई चुर्ण के ऐकेजों पर लगाये जाने वाले एगमार्क लेबलों के लिये प्रति किंवद्दल या उसके भाग के लिये चालीस पैसे की दर से प्रभार नियत करती है।

[सं 13-1/74-ए०एम०]

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

(Department of Rural Development)

New Delhi, the 1st December, 1975

S.O. 5382.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (t) of section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and

[No. F. 13-1/74-AM]

Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937) and clauses (i) and (k) of rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the Central Government hereby fixes, with effect from the date of publication of this notification, the charges for Agmark Labels to be affixed on the packages of Sheekakai Powder graded under Agmark at the rate of forty paise per quintal or part thereof.

का० आ० 5383.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कृषि उपज (शेणीकरण और अंकन) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रबत्त प्रतिक्रियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मिर्च शेणीकरण और अंकन नियम, 1962 में कतिपय और संशोधन करना चाहती है। जैसा कि उक्त धारा में प्रपेक्षित है, प्रस्तावित संशोधनों का निम्नलिखित प्रारूप उन सभी अधिकारियों की जानकारी के लिये प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है। इसके द्वारा सूचना वी जाती है कि उक्त प्रारूप पर इस अधिसूचना वाले राजपत्र के जनता के उपलब्ध कराये जाने की तारीख से तीस दिन की अवधि की समाप्ति के पश्चात् विचार किया जायेगा।

ऊपर विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के अवसान से पूर्व नियमों के उक्त प्रारूप की व्यावत जो भी आक्षेप या सुझाव किसी अवित से प्राप्त होंगे केन्द्रीय सरकार उन पर विचार करेगी।

नियमों का प्रारूप

1. इन नियमों का नाम मिर्च शेणीकरण और अंकन (संशोधन) नियम, 1975 है;
2. मिर्च शेणीकरण और अंकन नियम, 1962 में, अनुसूची V-ख और V-ग के स्थान पर क्रमशः निम्नलिखित अनुसूचियाँ रखी जायेगी, प्रथमतः—

अनुसूची V—ख

(नियम 3 और 4 देखिए)

भारत में उत्पादित मिर्च (डन्टलरहित) की क्वालिटी की शेणी अभिधान और परिभाषा

शेणी अभिधान	व्यापार नाम	विशेष लक्षण (सहायता की अधिकतम सीमायें)						सामान्य लक्षण		
		डन्टल सहित फलियाँ	कैलिक्स सहित फलियाँ	मात्रता फलियाँ	टूटी फलियाँ और विषर्ण फलियाँ	विक्षेप सुने और बीज पदार्थ	बाहरी पदार्थ			
		प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	मिर्च—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	मिर्च—
साधारण मिर्च (डन्टल सहित मिर्च)	डन्टल सहित मिर्च	10.00	5.00	11.0	5.0	5.00	5.00	0.5		(क) कैपसिकमएनुअम एल० जाति के सूखे पके फल होंगे,
		गणना द्वारा	गणना द्वारा							(ख) विक्षार्ह देने वाली फूटूंटी या कीटों से मुक्त होगी तथा अक्षत दणा में और मानव उपभोग के योग्य होती, और

- (ग) एक वर्ष की फसल की होगी और बाय रंजक द्रव्य, तेल और अन्य किसी हानिकारक पदार्थ से मुक्त होगी।

बाहरी पदार्थ : सभी बाहरी पदार्थ को जिसमें कैलिक्स के टुकड़े और सुने हुए डन्टल सम्मिलित हैं बाहरी पदार्थ समझा जायेगा। स्तम्भ 3 से 9 में विनिर्दिष्ट सहायता से अधिक सहायता 0.25 प्रतिशत तक और स्तम्भ 4 में 0.5 प्रतिशत तक अनुशेय है;

आंद्रता : आंद्रता की मात्रा के लिये नियत सीमा के अतिरिक्त 0.5 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुशेय होगी।

डन्टल सहित मिर्च : से वह मिर्च अधिग्रेत है जिसमें से डन्टल और कैलिक्स प्रलग कर दिये गये हैं।

प्रतिश्वस्ती V—ग

(नियम 3 और 4 विषयां)

भारत में उत्पादित मिर्च (किलप्प) की स्थानिटी का श्रेणी प्रभिधान और परिभाषा

श्रेणी प्रभिधान	व्यापार नाम	विशेष संक्षण (सहायता की प्रक्रियतम सीमाएँ)						सामान्य लक्षण
		डन्टल सहित फलियाँ	आद्रेंटा	टूटी फलियाँ विवरण फलियाँ	विभिन्न प्रौढ़ वीज	खुले बीज पदार्थ	बाह्य	
प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
साधारण मिर्च (किलप्प)	किलप्प मिर्च	1.00	11.00	5.5	5.0	3.0	0.5	मिर्च--
		गणना द्वारा						

(क) कैपसिकम एनुप्रभ
एस० जाति के सूखे पके
फल होंगे,
(ख) विद्युई देने वाली
फल्गुनी या कीटों से मुक्त
होंगी तथा अक्षत दशा में
और मानव उपयोग के
योग्य होंगी, और
(ग) एक वर्ष की कासल
की होगी प्रौढ़ बाह्य रंजक
द्रव्य सेल शीर अन्य किसी
हानिकारक पदार्थ से
मुक्त होगी।

बाहरी पदार्थ : सभी बाहरी पदार्थ को जिसमें कैलिक्स के टुकड़े और खुले हुए डन्टल सम्मिलित हैं बाहरी पदार्थ समझा जायेगा। स्तम्भ 3 और 8 में
विनियिष्ट सहायता से अधिक 0.25 प्रतिशत तक की सहायता अनुमेय है।

आद्रेंटा : आद्रेंटा की मात्रा के लिये, नियत सीमा के अतिरिक्त 0.5 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुमोदित होगी।

किलप्प मिर्च : से यह मिर्च अधिवेत है जिसके प्राधार से ही डन्टल कटे हुए हों किन्तु जिसमें कैलिक्स हो।

[सं. का. 13-2/75-ए.एम.]

S.O. 5383.—The following draft of certain rules further to amend the Chillies Grading and Marking Rules, 1962, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts, 1937 (1 of 1937) are published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of a period of thirty days from the date on which the Official Gazette, containing this notification, is made available to the public.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the expiry of the period so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. These rules may be called the Chillies Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1975.

2. In the Chillies Grading and Marking Rules, 1962, for Schedules V-B and V-C. the following Schedules shall be respectively substituted, namely :—

“SCHEDULE—V.B.”

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designation and definition of quality of chillies (stalkless) produced in India.

Grade Designation	Trade Name	Special Characteristics (Maximum limits of Tolerance)							General Characteristics
		Pods with stalk %	Pods with calyx %	Mixture %	Broken pods %	Damaged and dis-coloured pods %	Loose seeds %	Foreign matter %	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chillies General (Stalkless)	Stalkless chillies	1.00 by count	5.00 by count	11.0	5.5	5.00	5.00	0.5	Chillies shall—
									(a) be the dried ripe fruits belonging to the species Capsicum Annum ;
									(b) be free from, visible mould or insects and be in sound condition and fit for human consumption, and

(c) be of one year's crop and free from extraneous colouring matter, oil and any other harmful substance.

Foreign matter :-- All extraneous matter, including calyx pieces and loose stalk shall be treated as foreign matter. A tolerance is permissible in excess of the tolerance specified, (i) in columns 3 and 9, upto 0.25% ; and in column 4, up to 0.5 %.

Moisture :— A tolerance of 0.5% for moisture content shall be allowed over and above stipulated limit.

Stalkless Chillies—means chillies from which the calyx together with the stalk are removed.

SCHEDULE—V-C

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designation and definition of quality of Chillies (Clipped) produced in India.

Grade Designation	Trade Name	Special Characteristics (Maximum limits of Tolerance)						General Characteristics	
		Pods with stalk	Moisture %	Broken pods %	Damaged and dis-coloured pods %	Loose seeds %	Foreign matter %		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chillies General (Clipped)	Clipped Chillies	1.00 by count	11.0	5.5	5.0	3.0	0.5	Chillies shall—	
								(a) be the dried ripe Fruits belonging to the species Capsicum Annum L;	
								(b) be free from visible mould or insects and be in sound condition and fit for human consumption and	
								(c) be of one Year's crop and free from extraneous colouring matter, oils and any other harmful substance.	

Foreign matter :—All extraneous matter including calyx pieces and loose stalk shall be treated as foreign matter.—A tolerance is permissible upto 0.25% in excess of tolerance specified in columns 3 and 8.

Moisture : A tolerance of 0.5% for moisture content shall be allowed over and above the stipulated limit.

Clipped Chillies—means chillies having the stalks clipped from the very base but having calyx”.

[No. F. 13-2/75-AM]

कांग आ० 5384.—ऐसो रेखा श्रेणीकरण और अंकन नियम, 1973 का प्राप्ति, कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और अंकन) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 की अपेक्षानुसार भारत सरकार के भूकूर्य कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 390, तारीख 26 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अधीन, भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (II), तारीख 9 फरवरी, 1974 में, पृष्ठ 561-563 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के प्रकाणन की तारीख से 45 दिन की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों में आप्ति और सुधार मार्गे गये थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

झौर उक्त राजपत्र 9 फरवरी, 1974 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था और केन्द्रीय सरकार को जनता से कोई श्राक्षेप या सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं कुमा है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम को धारा 3 द्वारा प्रवृत्त भक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :-

ऐलो रेणा श्रेणीकरण और संकलन नियम, 1975--

- संक्षिप्त नाम लागू होना और प्रारम्भ :-
 - इन नियमों का नाम ऐसो रेशा श्रेणीकरण और अंकन नियम, 1975 है।
 - ये भारत में उत्तादित और अग्रवेच केण्टाला और अग्रवेच बेरा-कुज नामक वनस्पति जानि से प्राप्त ऐसो रेशा को लागू होंगे।
 - ये राजपद्ध में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रश्नूल होंगे।

2. परिभाषा:—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो:—

(क) "कृषि विपणन सलाहकार" से भारत सरकार का कृषि विपणन सलाहकार अभियंत्र है;

(ख) "प्राधिकृत पैकर" से ऐसा व्यक्ति या अधिकारी का निकाय अभियंत्र है, जिसे इन नियमों के अधीन वित्तीय श्रेणी-भागों को और प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार, वस्तु को श्रेणीकृत कराने और उस पर एकमार्क लगाने के लिये कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा प्राधिकरण-प्रमाणपत्र किया गया हो;

(ग) "अनुसूची" से इन नियमों से उपांच अनुसूची अभियंत्र है।

3. श्रेणी अभियान:—ऐसो रेशे की क्वालिटी उपवर्गित करने के लिये श्रेणी अभियान वह होंगे जो अनुसूची 1 के स्तरम् 1 में उपवर्गित है।

4. स्थालिटी की परिभाषा:—विभिन्न श्रेणी अभियानों द्वारा उपवर्गित ऐसो रेशे की क्वालिटी वह होगी जो अनुसूची 1 के स्तरम् 2 से 6 में प्रत्येक श्रेणी अभियान के समने उपवर्गित है।

5. श्रेणी अभियान चिन्ह:—श्रेणी अभियान चिन्ह ऐसे लेबल के रूप में होगा, जिस पर श्रेणी अभियान विनिर्दिष्ट होग, और उस पर अनुसूची 2 में यथा उपवर्गित डिजायन होगी।

6. अंकन की पद्धतियां:—(1) प्रत्येक गांठ पर श्रेणी अभियान चिन्ह, कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित रिति में दृढ़ता से लगाया जायेगा और उसमें निम्नलिखित विनिर्दिष्ट रूप से वर्णन की जायेगी, अर्थात्:—

(क) श्रेणी अभियान

(ख) किसम या व्यापार नाम

(ग) गुण भार

(घ) पैक करने की तारीख

(ङ) फसल का वर्ष

(2) प्राधिकृत पैकर, कृषि विपणन सलाहकार का पूर्व अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् गांठ पर अपना प्राइवेट व्यापार-चिन्ह, उक्त अधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति में अंकित कर सकेगा, परन्तु यह तब तक जब कि प्राइवेट चिन्ह द्वारा उपवर्गित ऐसो रेशे की क्वालिटी या श्रेणी से निरूपित न करता हो।

7. पैक करने की पद्धति:—

(1) ऐसो रेशे को उतने भार की गांठों में, जो कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाये, पैक किया जायेगा।

(2) प्रत्येक गांठ में केवल एक ही श्रेणी अभियान का रेशा होगा।

8. प्राधिकरण-प्रमाणपत्र की विशेष शर्तें:—

साधारण श्रेणीकरण और अंकन नियम, 1937 के नियम 4 में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अतिरिक्त, प्राधिकृत पैकर, कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा इस निमित्त सम्यक् रूप से प्राधिकृत निरीक्षक अधिकारी को प्रतिक्रिया परीक्षण और अन्य ऐसी बात के लिये, जो आवश्यक हो, सभी सुविधायें कृषि विपणन सलाहकार के समाधानप्रद रूप में प्रदान करेगा।

व्यापार चिन्ह, इन नियमों के अनुसार गांठ पर लगाये गये श्रेणी-अभियान

अनुसूची 1

(नियम 3 और 4 देखिए)

वाणिज्य क्षेत्र में ऐसो रेशे के नाम से जात ग्रेव कैण्टला और ग्रेव बेरा-कूज से प्राप्त रेशे के श्रेणी-अभियान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी अभियान	सहायता की प्रधिकरण सीमाएं	विशेष लक्षण	साधारण लक्षण		
1	2	3	4	5	6
विशेष	.	3	5	80	(क) रेशा पर्याप्त सरम और एक रंग का होगा। वह स्वच्छ और पर्याप्त शुष्क होगा।
			क्रीम श्वेत		
सं० 1	.	5	10	हलका क्रीम श्वेत	70

1	2	3	4	5	6
सं० 2 . .	5	25	धूसर या भूरा पत्रेत	60	(ख) तन्तु गुच्छ लम्बाई और मजबूती में पर्याप्त रूप से एक समान होगे तथा फलों, गाठों, नोकवार उभारों और अन्य अवांछनीय पदार्थों से मुक्त होंगे।

पदों की परिभाषा :- *“आहरी पदार्थ” में धुल, मिट्टी के ढेले, लकड़ियाँ, तन्तु गुच्छों के बहुत छोटे प्रीर कमज़ोर उलझे हुए टुकड़े और खाल अपशिष्ट और कोई भी अन्य अणुत्व पदार्थ सम्मिलित हैं।

**“कारेशा” से ऐसा रेणा अनिवेत है, जो अनुचित रूप से गलाये जाने या अनुचित निकरण के कारण बढ़ते कड़ा या रुक्ष हो गया है।

***श्रेणी में आकस्मिक गलतियों के लिये 2.5 प्रतिशत की सहायता अनुज्ञेय होगी।

अमुसूची-2

(नियम 5 देखिये)



[सं० घा० 13-3/71-ए०एम०]

प्रार० एन० बद्री, अवर सचिव

S.O. 5384.—Whereas a draft of the Aloe Fibre Grading and Marking Rules, 1973 was published, as required by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), on pages 561 to 563 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 9th February, 1974 under the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. S.O. 390, dated the 26th December, 1973 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby till the expiry of the period of 45 days from the date of the publication of the said notification ;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 9th February, 1974;

And whereas no objection or suggestion has been received from the public by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

The Aloe Fibre Grading and Marking Rules, 1975

1. Short title, application and commencement—

(1) These rules may be called the Aloe Fibre Grading and Marking Rules, 1975.

(2) They shall apply to the Aloe Fibre produced in India and obtained from the botanical species called the Agave cantala and Agave vera-cruz.

(3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Agricultural Marketing Adviser" means the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India ;

(b) 'authorised packer' means a person or a body of persons who has been granted a Certificate of Authorisation by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser for getting the commodity graded and Agmarked in accordance with the grade standards and procedures prescribed under these rules;

(c) 'Schedule' means a schedule appended to these rules.

3. Grade Designation.—The Grade Designations to indicate the quality of Aloe Fibre shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedule I.

4. Definition of quality.—The quality of the Aloe Fibre indicated by the respective grade designations shall be as set out against each grade designation in columns 2 to 6 of Schedule I.

5. Grade designation mark.—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label specifying the grade designation and bearing a design as set out in Schedule II.

6. Methods of marking.—

(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each bale in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and shall clearly show the following particulars, namely :—

(a) grade designation,

(b) variety or trade name,

(c) net weight

(d) date of packing, and

(e) year of harvest

(2) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the prior approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, mark his private trademark on a bale in a manner approved by the said officer; provided that the private trade mark, does not represent quality or grade of Aloe Fibre different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed to the bale in accordance with these rules.

7. Method of packing.—

(1) The Aloe Fibre shall be packed in bales of such weights as may be approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(2) Each bale shall contain fibre of one grade designation only.

8. Special conditions of Certificate of Authorisation.—

In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, an authorised packer shall provide to the satisfaction of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, all facilities to the Inspecting Officer, duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, in his behalf, for sampling, testing and such other matter as may be necessary.

SCHEDULE I

(see rules 3 and 4)

Grade Designations and definition of quality of fibre obtained from Agava Centrala and Agava Vera—cruz known commercially as Aloe fibre.

Grade Designation	Maximum limits of tolerance		Special characteristics		General Characteristics	
	Foreign* matter (% by weight)	Harsh fibre** (% by weight)	Colour	Minimum*** length (cm)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Special	3	5	Creamy white	80	(a)	The fibre shall be a reasonably soft texture and uniform colour. It shall be clean and reasonably dry.
No. 1	5	10	Pale creamy white	70		

1	2	3	4	5	6
No. 2	8	25	Greyish or Brownish white	60	(b) The strands—shall be reasonably uniform in length and strength and free from tangling, knots, spines and other undesirable materials.

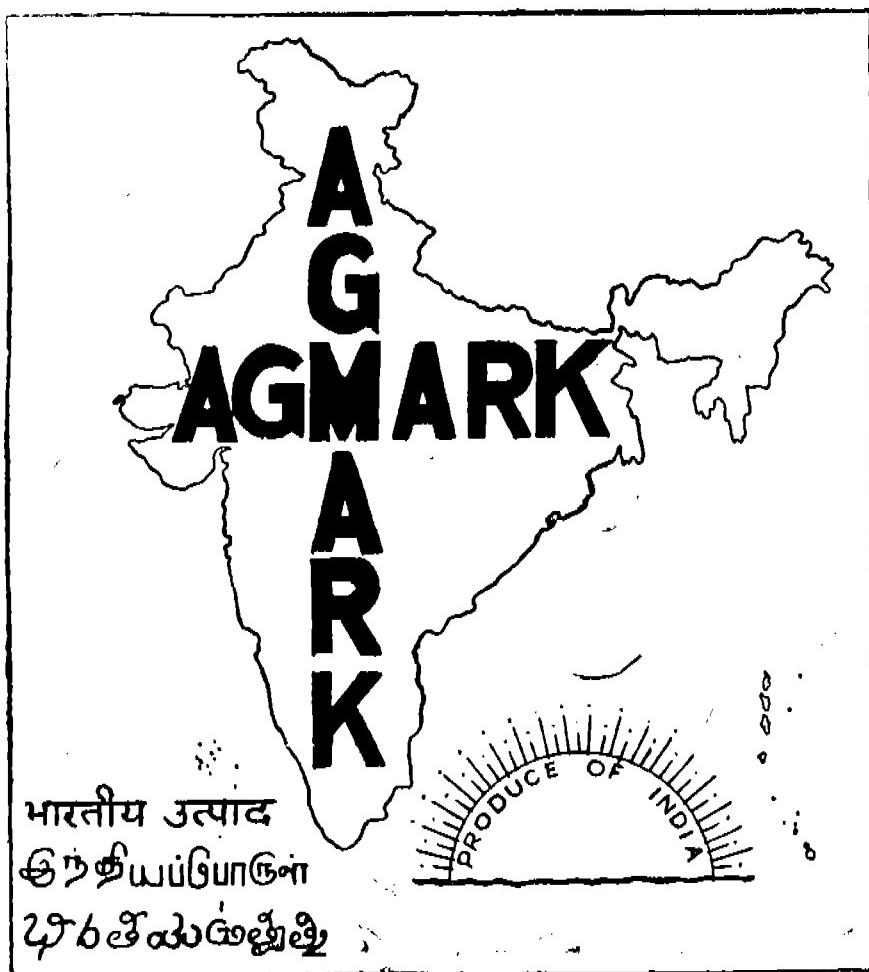
Definition of terms :— * "Foreign matter" includes dust, lumps or earth, sticks, tangled mass of very short and weak pieces of strand and skin waste and any other impurity.

** "Harsh Fibre" means fibre which has become very hard or harsh in nature due to improper retting or improper extraction.

*** For accidental errors in grade, a tolerance of 2.5 percent shall be permissible.

SCHEDULE II

(See rule 5)



[No. F. 13-3/71-AM]

R.N. BAKSHI, Under Secy.

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 22 नवम्बर, 1975

का०आ० 5385.—मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधित करने के लिये स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथाप्रेक्षित भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या का आ० 40, तारीख 14 दिसम्बर, 1974 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 4 जनवरी, 1975 के पृष्ठ 63 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गये थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 15 जनवरी, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था :

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत कोई आक्षेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 के संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संभित नाम और प्रारम्भ :—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है;

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (प) में, “350 टन” अंकों और शब्द के पश्चात् “या किसी भी टन भार के सैक्ष पोत से विसर्जित लैण बजरा” शब्द जोड़े जायेंगे।

[सं. एस० 70012/10/74-एल० डी०]

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 1975

S.O. 5385.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 63 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 4th January, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 40 dated the 24th December, 1974 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette.

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 15th January, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following Scheme to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, namely :—

(1) Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In sub-clause (g) of clause 3 of the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, after the figures and word “350 tons” the words “or Lash Barge discharged from LASH SHIP of any tonnage” shall be added.

[No. S-70012/10/74-LD]

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5386.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्री पी० रामय्या को स्वर्गीय श्री बी० बी० राव के स्थान पर विशेषायत्तनम डॉक श्रम खोर्ड का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है और निवेश करती है कि भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मद्रासलय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का०आ० 3582 तारीख 28 सितम्बर, 1968 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन किया जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “डॉक कर्मकारों के नियोजकों और पोत परिवहन कम्पनियों का प्रतिनिधित्व” करने वाले सदस्य “शीर्षक के अधीन, मद (3) के सामने, “श्री बी० बी० राव प्रविधि के स्थान पर” “श्री पी० रामय्या” प्रविधि रखी जायेगी।

[सं० V-15012/1/74-एल० डी०]

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 1975

S.O. 5386.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 5A of the Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, 9 of 1948, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. Ramayya as a member of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, vice late Shri V. V. Rau and directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 3582, dated the 28th September, 1968, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading, “Members representing the Employers of Dock Workers and Shipping Companies”, against item (3), for the entry, “Shri V. V. Rau”, the entry “Shri P. Ramayya” shall be substituted.

[No. V-15012/1/74-LD]

का०आ० 5387.—मद्रास प्ररजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1957 में संशोधन करने के लिये स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथाप्रेक्षित भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 435 तारीख 24 दिसम्बर, 1974 द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 15 फरवरी, 1975 के पृष्ठ 609 पर प्रकाशित की गई थी, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गये थे, जिनके उसके द्वारा प्रभावित होने की संभावना थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र 28 फरवरी, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप पर जनता से कोई आक्षेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

प्रतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकूत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1957 में और संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, प्रथात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का नाम मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकूत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) द्वितीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है;

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगी।

2. मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकूत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1957 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (v) में “350 टन से कम नहीं” शब्दों और शब्दों के पश्चात् “या किसी भी टनभार की लैश नीकाएं अधिप्रेत हैं जो लैश पोत से छोड़ जायें।” शब्द जोड़े जायेंगे।

[का० सं० एस० 70012/10/74-एल०ड०]

S.O. 5387.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 609 of the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 15th February, 1975, under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 435, dated the 24th December, 1974 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 28th February, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In sub-clause (k) of clause 3 of the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, after the figures and word “350 tons” the words “or Lash Barge discharged from LASH SHIP of any tonnage” shall be added.

[File No. S-70012/10/74-LD]

का०आ० 5388.—कलकत्ता छीलन तथा रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970 में संशोधन करने के लिये स्कीम का एक प्रारम्भ, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथाअपेक्षित भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना का०आ० 688 तारीख 14 फरवरी, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 1 मार्च 1975 के पृष्ठ 900-901 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी अविक्षयों से भाष्येप और सुझाव मार्गे गये थे, जिनको उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 15 मार्च, 1975 को जमता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारम्भ की आवश्यकता से कोई प्रावधारण और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

प्रतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कलकत्ता छीलन तथा रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, में 1970 में संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, प्रथात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम कलकत्ता छीलन तथा रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) तृतीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. कलकत्ता छीलन तथा रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970 में—

(i) खंड 22 के उपखंड (1) में, निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जायेगा प्रथात्:—

‘और साथ ही साथ उसके पास ऐसी फीस जमा करेगा जो इस निमित्त विहित की जाये,’;

(ii) खंड 49 के उपखंड (5) में, निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप लोप किया जायेगा, प्रथात्:—

“तथा ऐसी अपील में पारित भावेश अन्तिम और निश्चायक होगा”;

(iii) खंड 50 में—

(I) उपखंड (1) में--

(क) मद (क) में, “जिसका भावेश अन्तिम और निश्चायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी” “शब्दों के स्थान पर “और तब वह उसका विनियम करेगा” शब्द रखे जायेगी;

(ख) मद (ख) में, “खंड 46 के उपखंड (1) की मद (ii) की उपमद (क) के अधीन किसी भावेश के विरुद्ध किसी अपील की आवश्यकता अध्ययन का भावेश अन्तिम और निश्चायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी” शब्दों, अंकों, ‘फल्गुओं और अक्षरों के स्थान पर “खंड 46 के उपखंड (1) की मद (ii) की उपमद (क) के अधीन किसी भावेश के विरुद्ध अपील अध्ययन को, उसके विनियम के लिये की जा सकेगी” शब्द, अंक कोष्ठक और अक्षर रखे जायेंगे;

(II) उपखंड (2) में, “केन्द्रीय सरकार का भावेश अन्तिम और निश्चायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी” शब्दों के स्थान पर “केन्द्रीय सरकार अपील में ऐसा भावेश पारित करेगी जो वह टीक समझती है” शब्द रखे जायेंगे;

(IV) खंड 53 के उपखंड (2) में—

(क) मद (i) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परम्परा जोड़ा जायेगा, प्रथात्:—

“परम्परा नियोजक को सुनचारे का बुलियुल अवकाश दिये जिसे उसे उपमद (ख) के अधीन इस प्रकार नहीं हटाया जायेगा।”

(अ) मर्व (ii) की उपमद (४) के पश्चात् मिम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जायेगा, अर्थात्—

"परन्तु कर्मकार को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त अवसर दिये जिना उपमद (४) के अधीन ऐसी समाप्ति या उपमद (४) के अधीन पदश्युति नहीं की जायेगी।"

[एच-११०१३ ३/७४-प्रारंभण डी० (i)

श्री० संकरलिङम, अवर सचिव

S.O. 5388.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 900-901 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 1st March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 688, dated the 14th February, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on 15th March, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Third Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970—

(i) in sub-clause (1) of clause 22, the following words shall be omitted, namely:—

"and simultaneously deposit with him such fees as may be prescribed in this behalf";

(ii) in sub-clause (5) of clause 49, the following words shall be omitted, namely:—

"and the order passed on such appeal shall be final and conclusive";

(iii) in clause 50—

(I) in sub-clause (1)—

(a) in item (a), for the words "whose order shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it", the words "and thereupon he shall decide the same" shall be substituted;

(b) in item (b), for the words, brackets, letter and figures "The order of the Chairman in respect of an appeal against an order under sub-item (a) of item (ii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 46 shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it.", the words, brackets letter and figures "An appeal against an order under sub-item (a) of item (ii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 46 may be preferred to the Chairman for the decision", shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-clause (2), for the words "The order of the Central Government shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it", the words "The Central Government shall make such order on the appeal as it thinks fit" shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-clause (2) of clause 53—

(a) after sub-item (b) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no such removal under sub-item (b) shall be made except after giving the employer a reasonable opportunity of being heard";

(b) after sub-item (e) of item (ii), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no such termination under sub-item (d), or dismissal under sub-item (e) shall be made except after giving the worker a reasonable opportunity of being heard".

[No. H-11013/3/74-R&D (i)]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 10th December, 1975

S.O. 5389.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Hyderabad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited and their Workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 4th December, 1975.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 12 of 1975

BETWEEN

Workmen of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited (Unit Indian Mercantile), Hyderabad.
AND

The Management of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited (Unit Indian Mercantile), Hyderabad.

APPEARANCES:

Sri M. Pandu Ranga Rao, Advocate,—for Workmen.
Sri S. Venkat Reddy, and Sri S. Hanumaiyah, Advocates—
for Management.

AWARD

The Government of India in Ministry of Labour through notification No. I-17012/10/74-LRI dated 31st March, 1975 referred the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited and their Workmen, under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (which would herein-after be called the Act) for adjudication by the Tribunal on the following issue:

"Whether the termination of services of Shri M. Jagan-nathan, Assistant-in-charge, Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited (Unit Indian Mercantile, Hyderabad) with effect from the 30th June,

1974 is justified. If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

2. The reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 12 of 1975 and notices were directed to the claimant-workman and to the management. In the claims statement filed by the workman, it is alleged that he was appointed as an Assistant on probation for a period of six months under an appointment order dated 31-5-1969 and thereafter he was confirmed. By another date of the order of the Respondent—Management dated 2-10-1972 the claimant was designated as Assistant Incharge of Secunderabad Branch with effect from 21-9-1972. It is alleged that from the date of the appointment claimant was discharging his duties to his best of his abilities without giving room for any complaint. While so, a charge sheet dated 6th March, 1974 was served upon him making various allegations. On 12-3-1974 the claimant submitted his reply denying the charges. Without holding any enquiry into the alleged charges levelled against the claimant, the Respondent by an order dated 17th June, 1974 terminated his services with effect from 30th June 1974. This order is said to have been served on him on 21-6-1974. It is contended that the order of termination is violative of principles of natural justice as it has been passed without any enquiry into the charges levelled against him. As per the appointment order one month's notice or one month's salary in lieu of notice has to be given before termination. Since the order of termination was made without the requisite notice, the order is said to be illegal. As per Clause IV of the appointment order the services of the petitioner are said to be governed by shops and Establishments Act. As per the provisions of the said Act, it is contended, that the services of an employee cannot be terminated except for a reasonable cause and for misconduct without holding a proper enquiry. The services are liable for termination for any other reason on payment of one month's salary in lieu of notice or one month's notice. Since the statutory requirements are violated, the order of termination is said to be bad and void. It is also contended that since the claimant was only an Assistant, he was not holding any post of confidence. It is, further alleged that the claimant could not get any alternative employment since the date of termination. Though he demanded his reinstatement by the Management, the latter did not care to pay any heed to his demand. He thus proved for reinstatement with full back wages and attendant benefits.

3. The Management in its counter inter-alia alleged that as the Assistant-in-charge of the Secunderabad Branch of the Indian Mercantile, the claimant was responsible for the proper custody, control of all numbered documents, cash and routine expenses and was responsible to the Management in connection with the business of the Branch Office. The claimant is said to have abused his position by entrusting the cover note books to unauthorised persons who mis-used the same and this has resulted in the loss of reputation of the Company. Mr. M. V. Rege, the Assistant Manager from the Head Office, held a spot enquiry into the affairs of the Secunderabad Branch and submitted his report dated 17-1-1974. By an office order dated 10-5-1974 the Convenor of the Southern Regional Committee, Madras instructed the Senior Divisional Secretary of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, Hyderabad to supervise the Secunderabad Branch. Thus when the said officer inspected this Branch Office on 30th May 1974 the petty cash was found short by Rs. 453.60. The claimant is said to have agreed to account for this money within 24 hours. It is thus contended that from the undertaking given by the claimant, he unauthorisedly utilised the said amount for his personal purposes. It is also alleged that the claimant admitted that he credited to his personal account a sum of Rs. 200.00 realised by the sale of the door of a damaged car. As per his reply dated 12th March 1974, the claimant is said to have credited this amount to his personal account, but deposited subsequently on 7th May, 1974 to the credit of the branch. Thus as per the reports of the enquiry submitted by the official concerned, the Respondent is said to have lost confidence in the Petitioner claimant. It is, further contended that the services of the claimant were not terminated by way of punishment but only on account of loss of confidence. The services are said to have been terminated in accordance with the service conditions applicable to claimant as per the terms of appointment. The provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act and Rule 20 of the Rules framed thereunder are said to have no application. The allegation that the order of termination is violative of the said provisions is said to be baseless and untenable. It

is also contended that the allegation that the order of termination is opposed to the principles of natural justice for want of enquiry is without substance. It is contended that since the order of termination was not by way of punishment, the question of giving any opportunity to the claimant did not arise. It is reiterated that as per the enquiry reports, the Respondent lost confidence in the petitioner. On the basis of the preliminary enquiry the order of termination is said to be justified and that the said order amounted to a discharge simpliciter. An order of discharge simpliciter, it is contended, could be passed even after charges are framed. The action taken by the Management is said to be a bona fide one. It is also contended that the order of termination is not illegal simply because one month's notice or one month's salary in lieu of notice was not given to the claimant preceding the termination order. It is alternatively contended that the absence of a notice or the absence of payment of one month's salary may at best enable the petitioner to claim the said amount or to recover the same filing civil suit. Thus the claim of the claimant for reinstatement and back wages was sought to be rejected.

4. In support of his claim the workman examined himself as W.W.1 and relied upon Exs. W1 to W9. In rebuttal the Management examined three witnesses in oral evidence M. W1 to M.W3 and relied upon Exs. M1 to M41 by way of documentary evidence.

5. The question at the outset that falls for consideration is whether the order of termination is bad for want of issue of one month's notice or payment of one month's wages in lieu thereof and for non-compliance of the requirement of the Settlement of the gratuity at the time of termination order. The case of the Management, is that as it was a case of termination simpliciter, and as per the conditions of service, no notice is required or the payment of one month's salary is not obligatory. That is, however, its case in the counter. Ex. M1 is the true copy of the appointment letter of the claimant-employee. Clause 2 of Ex. M1 reads that the service of the claimant are liable to be terminated without notice during the period of probation and thereafter on one month's notice on either side provided such a notice is not necessary in case of termination of the service on the ground of wilful neglect of duty, breach of trust or any other serious dereliction of duties which are prejudicial to the interest of the company. Clause 4 of this order further reads that the appointment of the claimant shall be governed by the service rules and regulations provided under the corresponding Shops and Establishments Act of the State, as amended from time to time. The evidence of M.W.1 the Divisional Manager of the Respondent Insurance Company is that the services of the claimant are governed by the Shops and Establishments Act and the terms of appointment letter. His further evidence is that no notice was served upon the claimant before his services were terminated, and that only wages upto the end of that month were paid since it was a case of loss of confidence. Ex. M3 is the order of termination dated 17th June, 1974. Under it the services of the claimant were terminated with effect from 30th June 1974. Thus from this letter it can be said that there was no notice of one month before the termination was affected and admittedly in the light of evidence of M.W.1 there was also no payment of one month's wages in lieu of any notice. Since it is admitted by M.W.1 that the service conditions of the claimant are governed by the Shops and Establishments Act and this is also borne out by Ex. M1 Clause 4, it is now to be seen whether the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act have been complied with by the Management in terminating the services of the workman even assuming for a moment that it was not a termination for misconduct but for a reasonable cause alleged to be loss of confidence. Section 40(1) of the said Act reads as follows:—

"No employer shall without a reasonable cause and except for misconduct, terminate the service of an employee who has been in his employment continuously for a period of not less than six months without giving such employee, at least one month's notice in writing or wages in lieu thereof and a gratuity amounting to fifteen days average wages for each year of continuous employment".

It is the further evidence of M.W. 1 that at the time of termination even the question of gratuity payable to the workmen was not settled. Irrespective of the fact whether the termination was or was not on account of loss of confidence which is

characterised as a reasonable cause, the two requirements as laid down by Section 40 viz, atleast one month's notice in writing or wages in lieu thereof and payment of gratuity as laid down therein, were not admittedly complied with by the Management. The effect of such non-compliance even on account of the absence of notice or payment of one month's wages in lieu thereof was considered by his Lordship Chinappa Reddy, J, in writ Petition No. 705/73 on the file of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. That was a case where the services of the workmen were terminated with effect from 2-1-1971 while the salary for the period of notice was deposited to his credit on 5-1-1971 His Lordship held;

"Undoubtedly, there was a contravention of the provisions of Section 40 of the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act. The termination of services of the respondent was, thereof, illegal."

In the instant case even the other requirement of payment of gratuity is also not complied with. There is thus double infirmity affecting the validity of the termination order. For this reason alone the termination order is liable to be set aside. Though the termination order is issued on 17th June, 1974 giving effect to from 30th June, 1974 there was an interval of 12 or 13 days only. That also does not satisfy the requirement of 30 days notice. In the short notes of recent cases reported in ANDHRA PRADESH LAW JOURNAL 1975(II) Part-9 on page 33, it is held by his Lordship Jeevan Reddy, J. that "in the requirement of three month's notice affecting retirement is mandatory and even where the notice is short by one day, the order of retirement renders compulsory retirement as bad." It is also held that the requirement of notice or payment of three months in lieu thereof under the Railway Establishment Code is mandatory and non-compliance of it renders the order of compulsory retirement bad. Applying the same principle it can be said that the order of termination dated 17th June, 1974 does not comply with the requirement of one month's notice and therefore the order of termination is bad. On these grounds the order of termination has to be set aside.

6. The next contention of the Management is that even if the order of termination is set aside the workman is not entitled to reinstatement automatically, as the workman has forfeited the confidence reposed in him and as there was loss of confidence, some compensation in lieu of one month's pay would be the proper remedy. It was on the other hand contended that as per the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act referred to above, there was a duty enjoined upon the employer to hold a domestic enquiry as the act alleged against the workman amounted to misconduct and when termination is intended for misconduct there should be invariably such enquiry in conformity with principles of natural justice and the workman ought to have been given an opportunity to refute the allegations. It is common case that in the instant case after preliminary enquiry by M.W. 2 into the alleged irregularities committed by the workman, the Management issued a charge sheet dated 6th March, 1974 as per Ex. M 4, to which the workman also replied as per Ex. M 5 (true copies). The Management thereafter dropped further action without holding any domestic enquiry. What was contended by the Management is that it is open to it to drop the proceedings even after framing a charge and the failure to take further action cannot be inferred as a mala fide one. Reliance is placed upon a ruling of the Supreme Court reported in STATE OF PUNJAB v. SUKH RAJ (AIR 1968 page 1089) That was a case under article 311(2) of the Constitution of India. It was held that :

"If there be a full-scale departmental enquiry envisaged by Article 311 i.e. an Enquiry Officer is appointed, a charge-sheet submitted explanation called for and considered, any order of termination of service made thereafter will attract the operation of the said article."

It is further held :

"In this case the departmental enquiry did not proceed beyond the stage of submission of a charge-sheet followed by the respondent's explanation thereto. The enquiry was not proceeded with,

In these circumstances the principle in Madan Gopal's case will not be applicable, which means that Article 311(2) has no application."

The question however remains whether the order of termination by itself is such which can be termed discharge simpliciter or discharge by way of punishment. It is however now well settled that the language of the order by itself is not conclusive. At times the order may be a camouflage or a cloak for dismissal. Such may be the cases where the order does not purport to cast a stigma or purport to take action for any misconduct. That aspect of the matter need not detain me as the termination order in the instant case by its apparent tenor casts a stigma for misconduct. Para 2 of the order (Ex. M 3) reads as follows :—

"On an investigation made into the affairs of the said office, it has transpired that you have conducted yourself in a very suspicious manner, with regard to the acceptance of risk and disposal of salvage. Your conduct is not only contrary to normal procedure and to the instructions and directives given to you in these matters but you have acted with ulterior motives. These are now matters of record."

As per the preliminary enquiry as is disclosed by the evidence of M.W. 2 the workman misconducted himself with regard to the risk cover notes and also misappropriated the proceeds from the disposal of a salvaged door (Ambassador Car door). Thus the two matters enumerated in the termination order for which termination was affected are such with regard to which there could be an enquiry. It is not as though they remain in the realm of mere suspicion in the mind of the employer or that the alleged misconducts were in some strategic field where the Management could not reasonably be expected to hold a domestic enquiry or such an enquiry cannot be forced on the employer. Whatever may be the previous position of law, the field where the institution of an enquiry is a normal feature and the field where such an enquiry cannot be forced or cannot be expected is now well laid by the ruling of the Supreme Court reported in L. MICHAEL v. JOHNSON PUMPS LTD. (AIR 1975 Supreme Court, page 661). Prior to this ruling there could be some scope for arguing that it is left to the Management where two courses are open to it viz, (1) to institute a disciplinary action against this employee as per the Standing Orders or (2) to drop it. such absolute discretion is no more open to it in the light of the above ruling. The relevant observations from the said ruling are as follows :

"It is clear that loss of confidence is often a subjective feeling or individual reaction to an objective set of facts and motivations. The Court is concerned with the latter and not with the former, although circumstances may exist which justify a genuine exercise of power of simple termination. In a reasonable case of a confidential or responsible post being misused or a sensitive or strategic position being abused, it may be a high risk to keep the employee, once suspicion has started and a disciplinary enquiry cannot be forced on the master."

In the same ruling it is further held that

"If the management, to cover up the inability to establish by an enquiry, illegitimately but ingeniously passes an innocent-looking order of termination simpliciter, such action is bad and is liable to be set aside. Loss of confidence is no new armour for the management; otherwise security of tenure, ensured by the new industrial jurisprudence and authenticated by a catena of cases of this Court, can be subverted by this neo-formula".

From these observations it is clear that where the acts or omissions of the employee are such with regard to which a domestic enquiry could be legitimately accepted, the Management cannot short circuit that process and dub them as grounds leading to loss of confidence and call it a reasonable cause within the meaning of Section 40 of the Shops and Establishments Act, and do away altogether with the disciplinary action when the acts complained of amounts to misconducts and a termination with regard to which must necessarily be in conformity with the rules as laid down by the said section. The two allegations contained in the termination order it can be repeated, amounts to misconduct with regard to the business of the branch office in relation to the abuse of the cover notes and the misappropriation of the proceeds of the salvaged property. It cannot be said that the Management could not have instituted disciplinary action against the employee for these two misconducts. The termination order is therefore bad for want of domestic enquiry.

7. Having adverted to this aspect, it is apposite to advert to the contentions raised by the learned counsel for the workman that question of compensation as an alternative remedy on the order of termination being set aside would only arise in case where there was defective domestic enquiry or there was no domestic enquiry at all and for which reason the termination order is set aside, but in the case of the termination order being set aside, for want of compliance of the statutory requirements the invariable rule and remedy is of reinstatement. It is already noted above that the two statutory requirements of a month's notice or one month's wages in lieu thereof and the payment of gratuity are not at all complied with. It is true that where a termination order is set aside on account of the defective enquiry the reinstatement of the workman does not follow automatically. The observations of the Supreme Court reported in 1973(I)LLJ, page 278 on 294 can be referred to with advantage. It is held therein :

"It has never been recognised that the Tribunal, should Straightaway without any thing more direct reinstatement of a dismissed or discharged employee once it is found that no domestic enquiry has been held or the said enquiry is found to be defective."

In the instant case in addition to there being no domestic enquiry at all, there are two other illegalities which affect the termination order. In the ruling of the Andhra Pradesh High Court referred to above (Writ Petition No. 705/73) for the contravention of Section 40 of the Shops and Establishments Act for want of a notice or for payment in lieu thereof, the order of reinstatement was upheld. The strenuous contention of the learned counsel for the Management was that in the light of Section 41(2) of the Shops and Establishments Act even a compensation could be an adequate relief when the Management has lost confidence in the employee. I am, however, inclined to take the view that the effect of noncompliance of the statutory requirements makes the order of termination void ab initio and it is rightly contended by the learned counsel for the workman that the remedy of compensation where no other circumstances exist would only arise in a case where termination order is set aside on account of a defective or no enquiry. I am inclined to accept this contention. However, I would proceed to examine whether there are grounds to justify the alleged loss of confidence in the workman. It is held in HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED v. A. K. ROY (1970(I)LLJ, page 228) :

"But, if the Management truly believed that it was not possible to retain the workmen in the company's service on grounds of security and consequently could not place confidence in him any longer, the present case would be one of those exceptional cases where the general rule as to reinstatement could not properly be applied. This of course does not mean that in every case where the employer says that he has lost confidence in the workman, and, therefore, has terminated his service that reinstatement cannot be granted and the Tribunal has to award compensation. On the other hand, if on an examination of all the circumstances of the case, the Tribunal comes to the conclusion that the apprehensions of the employer were genuine and the employer truly felt that it was hazardous or prejudicial to the interests of the industry to retain the workman in his service on grounds of security, the case would be properly one where compensation would meet the ends of justice."

The tests in this regard though not exhaustive are laid down in a ruling of Supreme Court reported in MANAGEMENT OF PANITOI TEA ESTATE v. WORKMEN (1971(I)LLJ, page 233). It is held therein :

"that the question whether on setting aside the wrongful dismissal of a workman he should be reinstated or directed to be paid compensation is a matter within the judicial discretion of the Labour Court or Tribunal, dealing with the industrial dispute, the general rule in the absence of any special circumstances being of reinstatement. In exercising this discretion fair-play towards the employee on the one hand and interest of the employer, including consideration of discipline in the

establishment, on the other, required to be duly safeguarded.

The past record of the employee, the nature of the alleged conduct for which action was taken against him, the grounds on which the order of the employer is set aside, the nature of the duties performed by the employee concerned and the nature of the industrial establishment are some of the broad relevant factors which require to be taken into consideration. The factors just stated are merely illustrative and it is not possible to exhaustively enumerate them. Each case has to be decided on its own facts and no hard and fast rule can be laid down to cover generally all conceivable contingencies. Proper balance has to be maintained between the conflicting claims of the employer and the employee without jeopardising the larger interests of industrial peace and progress."

It is however the contention of the learned counsel for the workman that inasmuch as there was no domestic enquiry and no material before the order of termination was passed, the Management is precluded from leading any evidence in support of the alleged misconduct or the charges levelled against the workman for the first time before the Tribunal and that even in considering whether the remedy of reinstatement or compensation, is the valid remedy, the Tribunal should not record or look into any fresh evidence. This contention is advanced in the light of the proviso to Section 11(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act which was introduced by an amendment in the year 1971 and came into effect from 15-12-1971. The section dealing with the appropriate relief to be given in case of discharge or dismissal of a workman when an industrial dispute is raised, lays down that where the order of discharge or dismissal is set aside, the Tribunal or the Labour Court may award any lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal. It further lays down that in any proceedings under this section the Tribunal shall rely only on the material on record and shall not take any fresh evidence in relation to the matter. Though the contention of the learned counsel is seemingly correct, in the sense that the Tribunal should not take any fresh evidence, the scope of the proviso has been considered by the Supreme Court in its ruling reported in 1973(I)LLJ, page 279 (referred supra). It is held therein :

"The effect of an employer not holding an enquiry is that the Tribunal would not have to consider only whether there was a prima facie case. On the other hand the issue about the merits of the impugned order of dismissal or discharge is at large before the Tribunal and the latter on the evidence adduced before it has to decide for itself whether the misconduct alleged is proved. In such cases, the point about the exercises of managerial function does not arise at all. A case of defective enquiry stands on the same footing as no enquiry. The Tribunal gets jurisdiction to consider the evidence placed before it for the first time in justification of the action taken only if no enquiry has been held or after the enquiry conducted by an employer is found to be defective."

In the light of this ruling it cannot be said that the evidence laid by the Management cannot be looked at all even for the limited purpose of finding out the adequate relief or remedy to be awarded consequent to the setting aside of the dismissal order. As noted above, the evidence is being considered incidentally in view of my above finding that for the non-compliance of the two statutory requirements, the relief of reinstatement would follow automatically. The evidence is now considered so as to give a finding on all the matters involved so as to obviate the scope for a remand in the event of the superior correctional Court not agreeing with the view I have taken regarding the non-compliance of the requirements of Section 40 of the Shops and Establishments Act bearing a direction affect on the question of the only remedy being that of reinstatement. It can be recalled that the preliminary enquiry report was solely confined to the abuse of one risk cover note relating to Mini Bus APL 3075. In the charge sheet the charges levelled are with regard to two risk cover notes including that of an irregularity with regard to the claim of Ambassador Car bearing No. MYI 477 and the defalcation of Rs. 200.00 realised out of the sale proceeds of a salvaged door. The

termination order is confined to these two aspects only. In the counter and the evidence the fourth item of misappropriation, temporary or otherwise of a sum of Rs. 453.60 ps from the cash balance of the Branch is also sought to be established. Taking the last item first, it is very doubtful whether in the light of the Supreme Court ruling which lays down that the employer is at liberty to lead evidence with regard to the alleged misconduct that has resulted in the order of dismissal or termination, the evidence with regard to this item can be taken into consideration at all, for the reason that that was never the subject matter of the charge sheet nor referred to in the termination order. The evidence of M.W. 1 in this regard is that on 30th May 1974 when he inspected the Branch he found the cash of Rs. 453.60 ps short. The evidence of the workman as W.W. 1 is that the practice was that the head office was sanctioning some amounts which were being credited in his name and that he was using for the sundry and other expenses of the Branch and was liable to account to the head office in the first week of the following month and even on 30th May 1974 when M.W. 1 inspected the Branch, he explained to him the various expenses incurred and stated that the vouchers are yet to be taken. It is on the other hand the evidence of M.W. 1 that the account is to be maintained daily and entries have to be made accordingly in the sheet meant for that purpose. The evidence of the workman is that though such date wise sheet is supplied, the over-all responsibility to account for the amount lies on him and the amount is to be accounted in the first week of the following month and that he also made good the amount even on the following day and when another officer checked the accounts. It is the very admission of the workman that he was bound to make good the amount and that it was his total responsibility. This position is not controverted. The failure to make entries day to day in the sheet meant for that purpose, in view of his ultimate liability to account does not appear to assume much importance. The evidence of the workman that even on the following day he made good the amount is not challenged. However, this item not being the subject matter of the charge sheet or of the termination order, I am inclined to hold that any irregularity in not maintaining the account day to day cannot be taken advantage of by the Management to show that he committed any breach of trust.

8. The second item is that of the alleged misappropriation of the sale proceeds of the salvaged door. The version of M. W. 2 who conducted the enquiry into the affairs of the Branch is that there was a salvage register but the sale of that salvaged door was not entered in it and that on his enquiry, the garage owner specifically told him that it was the claimant-workman that sold the salvaged door. The version of the workman is that there was no Salvage Register at all and therefore he could not make any entry in it about its sale and that he sold it to an Agent at Bidar who issued a cheque for Rs. 200.00 in his name instead of the Branch Office and that he also produced that cheque when M.W. 2 was inspecting the office. It is necessary to note that the evidence which the Management has led here is not the direct evidence with regard to the sale of the salvaged door to a particular person but only the evidence of a reporting officer. It is really a moot point whether such evidence in support of an allegation against the workman would answer the description of the evidence as laid down in the Supreme Court ruling referred to above. If I may say so, the evidence that is sought to be led in is of secondary character. It is the evidence of M.W. 1 that no Salvage Register was maintained in this Branch. In the face of this evidence the evidence of M.W. 2 that no entry of the sale of the salvaged door was made by the claimant is rendered false. M.W. 3 would also speak about the existence of a Salvage Register. His evidence also stands negatived by the evidence of M.W. 1. Even M.W. 2 would admit that in his report there is nothing to show that the sale of the Salvaged door was made to the garage owner directly by the claimant. Entry or no entry in the register. It is also the evidence of the workman that he produced the cheque issued by the Agent of Bidar at the time of inspection by M.W. 2. Can it not be said that it was a bona fide action. Similarly the undertaking by the workman to make good that amount as the cheque stood dis-honoured, can only be said to be a bona fide one. If what M.W. 2 now deposes that this was considered as an act of misappropriation, there was no reason as to why the so called mis-

appropriation on this account does not find a mention in his report Ex. M. 25. As noted above, that report by way of preliminary investigation is solely, confined to the issue of risk note and claim with regard to Mini Bus APL 3075. It is true that by the time the charge sheet has come to be issued the allegation with regard to the misappropriation of Rs. 200.00 has come to be included in it. Suffice it to say that when the preliminary investigation was made by M.W. 2 it was never considered as misappropriation. The other allegation is with regard to the risk note received with regard to the Ambassador Car MYI 477 from Bidar. The risk note dated 11-6-1973 was received in the Branch Office on 14-6-1973 along with the premium but in the policy the date of commencement of risk is shown as 11-6-1973. This ill-fated car also met with an accident on 13-6-1973. Even according to W.W. 1 the Branch assumes the risk from the date of the receipt of the premium along with the cover note. Even in the presence of M.W. 2, the workman W.W. 1 issued a memo to M.W. 3 the clerk as to why the date of coverage of risk is shown in the policy from 11-6-1973 instead of 14-6-1973. M.W. 3 in his explanation would say that the alteration was done at the instance of the workman. But it is common case that though a claim is made with regard to the damage to this car, W.W. 1 has not even registered any claim and advised the party that the claim is untenable. It can thus be seen that while W.W. 1 was trying to throw the blame for issuing the policy with effect from 11-6-1973 the clerk M.W. 3 was trying to throw the blame on the former. The preliminary enquiry made by M.W. 1 is silent as to who was responsible for that. Even before the Tribunal there is no clinching evidence to show that it was W.W. 1 alone who was responsible for it. Thus even with regard to this item it cannot be concluded that there is any evidence positive to show that the workman was guilty of misconduct or that he was actuated by ulterior motives in not accepting that claim.

9. The most important item as the Management would put it is the dealing of the claimant with regard to the risk note or the claim relating to APL 3075 Mini Bus. The allegation of the Management is that the workman handed over the risk note to an unauthorised person by name Naidu who was not an Agent. As per the enquiry made by M.W. 2 a risk cover note was issued to the owner of that Mini Bus with effect from 1-9-1973. That Mini Bus was purchased from the automobile shop of one Mr. Naidu to whom this risk cover note book is admittedly given by the workman. But that initial note was signed by one Bhagwant Rao another unauthorised person. The owner of the vehicle is one Mr. Bhagwant Reddy and the said vehicle was financed by the Financial Corporation. That vehicle met with an accident on 24th October 1973. The premium and the copy of the risk note were sent to the Branch office only on 27-10-1973. On account of the accident the owner sent a telegram dated 26th October 1973 which was received in the Branch office at Secunderabad on 27th October, 1973. During the course of investigation M.W. 2 did not record any statement either of the owner or of the Corporation but he only called for some explanation from the workman and orally made enquiries from the owner of the Mini Bus. According to M.W. 2 the owner stated that he paid the premium even on 1-9-1973 and that after the incident he along with Mr. Naidu contacted the claimant and the claimant advised him to send another report of the accident taking place at a later date and that on the second cover note issued on 27th October 1973 the claimant promised to cover the risk from the said date and that on the claimant's sending a subsequent report of accident at a later date his claim would be considered. M.W. 2 appears to have acted on the oral statement of the owner of the vehicle. But if the claimant was in hand and glove with the said Naidu, there was no obstacle even in receiving the premium with an ante-date, and issuing the risk note by the Branch Office, covering the date of accident (24th October 1973) itself. On the other hand it is deposed by M.W. 2 that the very owner of the Mini Bus stated that when he (owner) contacted Mr. Naidu, the latter took him to the claimant, but both of them explained their inability to entertain the claim since the Company has not received any premium. It is however deposed by M.W. 2 that a fresh cover note was issued to the owner on the advice of the claimant covering the risk from 22nd October, 1973 and that the claim was put up by him some days later intimating that the accident took place on 8-11-1973. Thus according to M.W. 2 the claimant was instrumental in the

issue of another risk note or in asking the owner to show another date of accident and thus put up his claim. In the cross examination it was suggested to W.W. 1 that he did not initially entertain the claim because he was not paid money by the owner and for that reason he also refuted the claim. The further evidence of W.W. 1 is that the owner during that oral enquiry stated that he (claimant) demanded a sum of Rs. 1000.00. But when the claimant asked him to take a special oath in the name of Lord Venkateswara, the owner went back on that statement. It is equally relevant to note that even during that enquiry M. W. 2 did not try to find out whether in fact any premium was paid by the owner on 1-9-1973. Assuming that the premium was paid to Mr. Naidu or Bhagwant Rao acting on behalf of Mr. Naidu, the workman cannot be found fault for not issuing a cover note as no premium was deposited till 27-10-1973. The inference that this workman was in collusion with Naidu also appears to be incorrect for the reason that if that were so he would have readily entertained the claim of the owner treating the payment of the premium on an earlier date. If another risk note was issued to the owner on 27-10-1973 with ante-date (i.e. 22-10-1973), it cannot be said to be on account of the claimant's advice. At any rate the owner would have been the best witness in the circumstances. But neither was he summoned nor produced by the Management to give any evidence before the Tribunal. It may be that giving risk cover books to unauthorised persons is an irregularity. But it is also in evidence that the very said mini bus was purchased by the owner from the shop of Mr. Naidu at Secunderabad. The act of giving cover books to an unauthorised person though irregular, cannot be said to be mala fide because if M. W. 1 has given it to Mr. Naidu it was only in the bona fide hope that he would be able to procure some business. It is not uncommon that the various insurance agencies with a view to procure business would take one and sundry initially for that purpose and then in due course send agent forms to them. It is also the evidence of W. W. 1 that Mr. Naidu procured a business of Rs. 2,000.00 premium. Though the very handing over the cover book to Mr. Naidu may not be in conformity with the rules of the Company, yet it can only be said to be a bona fide one. M. W. 2 would sense something sinister when his proposal to send a surveyor to assess the damage of the car was not accepted by W. W. 1. From the conversation which W. W. 1 had with M. W. 2 about this incident, M. W. 2 proposed to survey from Bombay but on the following day W. W. 1 is said to have intimated to him that there was no need to send a Surveyor from Bombay and that he is going to repudiate the claim of the owner. What is sought to be deposed by M. W. 2 is that W. W. 1 wanted to take approval from head office to appoint a local Surveyor and that though the claim was put up by the owner showing the date of accident as 8-11-1973, W. W. 1 wanted to settle the claim here itself with the help of a local Surveyor and thus by allowing the claim of the owner he wanted to personally benefit himself. But as M. W. 2 expressed that he would be sending a Surveyor from Bombay, W. W. 1 felt apprehensive that the whole matter would leak out and therefore in a huff he repudiated the claim. The Surveyor coming from Bombay, in the normal course would only confine himself to the estimation of the damages. It is rather remote to think that he would dive into the depths and find out whether the claim is in respect of an accident dated 8-11-1973 or it is with regard to the accident that took place on 24th October 1973. The suggestion that on account of such apprehension W. W. 1 declined to have a Surveyor from Bombay or in a hurry repudiated the claim appears to me far fetched. It is true that M. W. 2 genuinely felt that on account of the bungling by an unauthorised agent the rightful claim of the owner was either delayed or unnecessarily complicated and in that way the reputation of the Insurance Company is affected. But as noted above if the premium, though received, could not be deposited immediately by the unauthorised agent and thus the Branch could not issue the policy before the date of accident, the claimant cannot be blamed for that. As noted above, finding the claimant guilty of laches or holding him responsible for a suspicious deal by M.W. 2 appears to have stemmed from an over-zealous attitude on his part to safeguard the interests or the reputation of the Company, in setting the claims of its Policy holders. But in the circumstances it is difficult to say that the claimant was responsible. In the light of the above discussion it cannot be said that the conduct of the claimant with regard to the four items was such as to hold that the allegations of loss of confidence is justifiable. It is also the evidence of

the claimant that when he was made the incharge, the business of the Branch was on the decline and that he has raised its premium income. This part of the statement of W. W. 1 goes unchallenged. Even assuming that the Management could entertain a suspicion about his manner of handling the Branch, it cannot be said to be such a well founded suspicion as to warrant his dismissal.

10. Though it was never the subject matter of the charge nor the ground for termination, it was sought to be introduced in the evidence that the workman obtained the employment in this Insurance Company in the year 1969 by not disclosing that a criminal prosecution for misappropriation was pending against him which was launched by his erstwhile employer. It was also urged that the Magistrate convicted the claimant for misappropriation in that criminal prosecution for an offence under Section 408 I.P.C. It is contended by the workman that during the correspondence it was brought to the notice of his employer that a criminal case was pending against him and that by the stage this dispute has come for arguments, he stood acquitted by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Hyderabad. What was sought to be urged by the Management is that the workman was guilty of suppressing the truth. From the records I find that some complaint was made against this workman alleging misappropriation by him in M/s. General Radio Appliances Company and the Respondent-Management acting on the complaint made by Waghmar wanted to ascertain from this claimant about the nature of those proceedings. I need not advert to the details in that respect since the contention of the workman at present that he stood acquitted by the Appellate Court remains uncontested. It cannot be said that on account of the alleged suppression of true state of affairs at the time when the workman sought employment under this Management, the employer lost confidence in the Workman.

11. Last but not the least, since this industrial dispute is raised by the workman after the introduction of Section 11(a) of the I.D. Act the Tribunal is also competent to substitute a lesser punishment. In the light of the above discussion, since it is already held that the order of dismissal is bad and there are no grounds to hold that the allegation of loss of confidence is justified, the Tribunal would be competent to award the relief of reinstatement and need not confine itself to the remedy of compensation. The Respondent-Management is therefore, directed to reinstate the workman, Mr. Jagannathan with half-back wages.

Award passed accordingly

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcriber by him and corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal this the 11th day of November, 1975.

Industrial Tribunal.

Appendix of Evidence :

Witnesses Examined For Workmen :	Witnesses Examined For Management :
W.W. 1 Shri M. Jagannathan.	M.W. 1 Sri K. Nagabhusana Rao.
	M.W. 2 Sri M. V. Rege,
	M.W. 3 Sri P. Ashok Kumar.

Documents Exhibited for Workman

- Ex. W1 Copy of the explanation of Sri M. Jagannathan, dated 3-12-1973 addressed to the General Manager, Indian Merchantile Insurance Company Limited, Bombay.
- Ex. W2 Letter of the General Manager, India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, dated 24-11-1973, addressed to Sri M. Jagannathan, Asst. Incharge, Secunderabad.
- Ex. W3 Letter of the General Manager, dated 15-12-73, addressed to Sri M. Jagannathan, Asst. Incharge, Secunderabad.
- Ex. W4 Letter of the General Manager, dt. 28-12-75, addressed to Sri M. Jagannathan, Asst. Incharge, Secunderabad.
- Ex. W5 Copy of the Letter of Sri M. Jagannathan, dt. 11-1-74 addressed to the General Manager.
- Ex. W6 Receipt of Gautam Jewellers for one locket of Rs. 129.70 np. dated 30-4-1975.
- Ex. W7 Copy of the Letter of Sri M. Jagannathan, dated 19-1-1973, addressed to Shri Gandhi.

- Ex. W8 Copy of the Memo dated 18-12-73 issued by M. Jagannathan to Mr. P. Ashok Kumar, Office Asst., Secunderabad.
- Ex. W9 Memo dated 18-12-1973, with the acknowledgement of Sri P. Ashok Kumar, Office Assistant, Secunderabad.
- Documents Exhibited For Management :
- Ex. M1 True copy of the Appointment letter dated 31-5-1969. of Shri M. Jagannathan in India Mercantile.
- Ex. M2 True copy of the office order dated 2-10-1972, in respect of the designation of Sri M. Jagannathan, as "Assistant-in-Charge" of the Secunderabad Branch.
- Ex. M3 True copy of the Termination Order of Sri M. Jagannathan, dated 17-6-1974.
- Ex. M4 True copy of the charge sheet dated 6-3-1974, against Sri M. Jagannathan, Asst. Incharge, Secunderabad.
- Ex. M5 True copy of the Explanation dated 12-3-1974 of Shri M. Jagannathan, Asst. Incharge, addressed to the Committee members, Bombay.
- Ex. M6 Copy of the Total credit for the month of May 1974.
- Ex. M7 Copy of the letter of Sri M. Jagannathan, dated 23-11-1973, addressed to the Accident Department (Claims), Head Office, Bombay, in respect of the accident to Motor-Mini-Bus.
- Ex. M8 Copy of the letter of General Manager dated 24-11-75, addressed to Sri M. Jagannathan in respect of the appointment of Local Surveyor.
- Ex. M9 Copy of the letter of General Manager dated 27-11-73 addressed to Sri M. Jagannathan in respect of the Covernote book and the claim of Mini-Bus.
- Ex. M10 Copy of the letter of M. Jagannathan dated 5-12-73 addressed to the Head Office, Bombay, in respect of the Original and copies Covernotes.
- Ex. M11 Copy of the Memo dated 15-12-73, issued by the General Manager, to Sri M. Jagannathan.
- Ex. M12 Copy of the explanation of Sri M. Jagannathan dated 20-12-1973, addressed to Sri M. V. Rege, Asst. Manager, India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, Bombay.
- Ex. M13 Copy of the letter of Sri M. Jagannathan dated 20-12-73 addressed to Sri M. V. Rege, Asst. Manager, India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, Bombay.
- Ex. M14 Copy of the Memo dated 20-12-73 issued by the Asst. Manager to Sri M. Jagannathan.
- Ex. M15 Copy of the office order of Regional Committee (SR), Regional Office, Madras.
- Ex. M16 Copy of the letter of Sri M. Jagannathan, dated 30-5-1969 addressed to the Branch Manager, India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, Secunderabad, requesting for the post of an "Assistant".
- Ex. M17 Copy of the letter of the General Manager dated 22-10-73, addressed to Sri M. Jagannathan in respect of the report of Criminal proceedings.
- Ex. M18 Copy of the reply of Sri M. Jagannathan, dated 29-10-73, addressed to the General Manager, India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, Bombay, in connection of Criminal Proceedings.
- Ex. M19 Copy of the further reply of Sri M. Jagannathan dated 1-11-1973, addressed to the General Manager, India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, Bombay, in connection of Criminal Proceedings report.
- Ex. M20 Copy of the opinion of Sri T. V. Sharma, Advocate, in respect of the Criminal Proceedings (C.C. No. 5257 of 1973) against Sri M. Jagannathan.
- Ex. M21 Copy of the letter of the General Manager dated 24-11-1973, addressed to Sri M. Jagannathan regarding the position of the Criminal Proceedings.
- Ex. M22 Letter of Sri M. B. Waghmare ex-sales Promotion Officer, M/s. General Radio & Appliances Limited, Secunderabad, dated 26-12-72 addressed to the Joint Secretary (Insurance), Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi-1.
- Ex. M23 Copy of the Letter of Asst. Manager dated 8-2-73, addressed to Sri A. Kishan Rao, Area Manager, The National Radio Electronics Company Limited, Sec'bad, requesting for the particulars of the pending Criminal Case No. 1144/70 against Sri M. Jagannathan.
- Ex. M24 Confidential Report of Sri A. Kishan Rao dated 13-2-73, addressed to the Asst. Manager, India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, Bombay, regarding the defalcation Criminal Proceedings against Sri M. Jagannathan.
- Ex. M25 Copy of the Report of Asst. Manager dated 17-1-1974, addressed to the Claims Committee, Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company Limited, Bombay-1 in respect of the Motor Claim No. SB/26/73.
- Ex. M26 A cover Note book of India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited containing the cover note Nos. from 68061 to 68072 and 68076 to 68080.
- Ex. M27 Hand writing of Sri M. Jagannathan on the cover page of "Cover Note Book" (Ex. M. 26).
- Ex. M28 Copy of the letter of Sri M. Jagannathan dated 5-12-73 addressed to the Accident Department, Head Office, Bombay in respect of the Cover Note Nos. 68073, 68074 and 68075 (Ex. M. 26).
- Ex. M29 A photograph showing the back view of the accidental Ambassador Car being No. MTI 477.
- Ex. M30 A Photograph showing the front view of the accidental ambassador Car being No. MYI 477.
- Ex. M31 Receipt of "Hand Welding Works" for Rs. 3685 only towards the repairing charges of Vehicle No. MYI 477.
- Ex. M32 Code of conduct for General Insurance Business.
- Ex. M33 Telegram No. 183 dated 26-10-73, of Sri P. Bhagwan Reddy addressed to the India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, Secunderabad Branch, regarding the Major Accident of APL 3075 Mini Bus.
- Ex. M34 Telegram No. 6873 dated 23-11-73 of IND-MERINCO Bombay in respect of claim No. S 13/26/73.
- Ex. M35 Letter of the Loans Officer A. P. State Financial Corporation to M/s. India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, Secunderabad regarding the Insurance Cover Note No. 68074 A/c P. Bhagwantha Reddy.
- Ex. M36 Letter dated 10-11-1973, addressed to Mr. P. Bhagwan Reddy, and forwarded the same to the Head Office Bombay, regarding the accident of Matador Mini Bus Claim.
- Ex. M37 Letter of Sri P. Bhagwan Reddy dated 8-11-73 addressed to the India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, Secunderabad, requesting to settle the claim of Matador Mini Bus loss.
- Ex. M38 Telegram No. 2431, dated 7-11-73 of Sri P. Bhagwan Reddy addressed to the India Mercantile Insurance Company Limited, Secunderabad.
- Ex. M39 MOTOR CLAIM FORM submitted by Sri P. Bhagwan Reddy vide claim SB/26/73 Policy No. SB/CV/Comp/153/73.

Ex. M40 Report of Sri M. V. Rege, Asst. Manager, in respect of Sri M. Jagannathan, Asst.-in-Charge Secunderabad Branch, addressed to the Committee the Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company Limited, Bombay on 17th May, 1974.

Ex. M41 Reply of Sri P. Ashok Kumar, Clerk-cum-Typist, to the Memo. Dated 18-12-1973, addressed to the Assistant-in-Charge, Indian Mercantile Insurance Company Limited. Secunderabad.

T. NARASING RAO, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-17012/10/74/LRI]

New Delhi, the 15th December, 1975

S.O. 5390.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th December, 1975.

BEFORE THIRU T. PALANIAPPAN, B.A., B.L.,
PRESIDING OFFICER, IDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Friday, the 21st day of November, 1975

Industrial Dispute No. 31 of 1975

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the management of Central Bank of India, Madras.)

BETWEEN

The workmen represented by the General Secretary, Central Bank of India Employees' Union, 16/17, Second Line Beach, Madras.

AND

The Regional Manager, Central Bank of India, No. 16/17, Second Line Beach, Madras.

REFERENCE:

Order No. L-12012/139/74-LRIII, dated 30-4-1975 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Monday the 17th day of November, 1975 upon pursuing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru P. J. Seetharaman, Advocate for the workmen and of Thiruvallargal P. V. Chalapathi Rao and K. S. Lakshmikumaran, Advocates appearing for the Management, and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following :

AWARD

By order No. L-12012/139/74-LRIII, dated 30th April, 1975 of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour have referred an industrial dispute between the Central Bank of India and their workman for adjudication by this Tribunal.

2. The point for reference is as follows :—

"Whether the action of the management of the Central Bank of India, Second Line Beach, Madras, in fixing the date of commencement of probation of Shri M. D. Varadarajan, clerk, Madras Office, as 16th January, 1967, on the basis of his seniority is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

3. It is alleged in the claim statement that Shri M. D. Varadarajan is a Graduate of the Madras University and that he was taken in service by the respondent-bank first on 1-3-1975; that his service from 1-3-1965 till 15-1-1967 was treated as temporary service, that during the period of 22 months and 15 days, Shri Varadarajan had put in 473 days of service including the breaks in the temporary service; that Sri Varadarajan was taken as a probationer effective from 16-1-1967 and he was confirmed as a permanent employee with effect from 16-7-1967. The claimant alleges that the employees of the Bank, namely, Sri B. Viswanathan and Srimathi M. A. Padmasani were entertained by the respondent bank as temporary employees with effect from 10-5-1965 and they were taken as probationers on 16-7-1965 and 9-3-1966 respectively; that both of them were confirmed in service as permanent employees on 16-1-1966 and 9-9-1966 respectively and both of them were taken in as probationers and also confirmed in service at a time when Sri Varadarajan continued to be a temporary employee, even though he was entertained in service prior to either of the two workmen. The action of the management in commencing the probation of Sri Varadarajan much later to his juniors has resulted in the juniors getting more benefits and the claimant loosing increments, Provident Fund and other benefits. The action of the respondent in breaking the service of Sri M. D. Varadarajan periodically was an act of unfair labour practice intended to and aimed at negating his claims for permanent employment. The claimant also alleges that such break in service would amount to retrenchment and the mandatory provisions of Section 25(F) of the Act have to be complied with. The next point alleged is that the Bank was bound to act in terms of Para 20.11 of the Bipartite Settlement.

4. The respondent has filed a counter affidavit contending as follows:—There is no industrial dispute involved in this case and so the reference to this Tribunal is invalid. Sri M. D. Varadarajan was appointed to a temporary vacancy on 1-3-1965 and between that date and 16-1-1967 when he was given the order of probation there were 15 breaks in his service ranging from one day to 55 days and the details have been set out in the counter. Sri B. Viswanathan was first employed temporarily on 10-5-1965 upto 7-8-1965 and even before the temporary service came to a close he was issued probationary order on 16-7-1965. Smt. M. A. Padmasani was first employed temporarily on 10-5-1965 and there were six breaks in her temporary service and the particulars are given in the counter. The probationary order was given to her on 9-3-1966. In 1971, the All India Central Bank Employees' Federation raised a question of predating the probationary orders issued to temporary employees to the dates of their first temporary employment and after discussions between the Federation and its units on the one hand and the Management on the other, an agreement was reached on 23-12-1971 and signed by the parties. The Management has referred to clause (2) of the agreement and contends that Sri M. D. Varadarajan had 15 breaks in his temporary service ranging from one day to 55 days and so he cannot get the benefits confirmed by clause (2). The settlement dated 23-12-1971 is binding on the parties and conclusive against the claim put forward in the present petition under section 18(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The management has denied the allegation that management was guilty of discrimination and unfair labour practice. The bipartite settlement referred to in the petition does not govern the case of Sri M. D. Varadarajan as he falls definitely within the definition of "Temporary Employees" in para 20(7) of the settlement. Lastly it is contended that Sri Viswanathan and Srimathi Padmasani are necessary parties to this petition.

5. ISSUE : The point that arises for determination under this issue relates to the correctness of the date of fixation of the period of probation of Sri M. D. Varadarajan, an employee of the Bank. The learned counsel for the workman Sri M. D. Varadarajan, Sri P. J. Seetharaman, pressed before me the argument, namely, that two other employees, namely, Sri B. Viswanathan and Srimathi M. A. Padmasani were entertained as temporary employees with effect from 10-5-1965 and taken as probationers on 16-7-1965 and 9-3-1966 respectively, even though Sri M. D. Varadarajan was entertained in the service by the Bank for the first instance on 1-3-1965. It was also argued that both the employees (i.e.) Sri B. Viswanathan and Srimathi M. A.

Padmasani had breaks in the service just like Sri M. D. Varadarajan. In reply to this argument, the learned counsel for the Bank referred me to Ex. M-1 dated 23rd December, 1971 which is the office copy of the settlement entered into between the Central Bank of India and Sri T. Charakraborty, General Secretary, All India Central Bank Employees' Federation and Sri H. R. Jhuveri, Lt. Secretary, All India Central Bank Employees' Federation, and argued that the rights and liabilities of the parties to this case are covered only by this agreement. The fact that the agreement like Ex. M-1 was entered into between the employees of the Central Bank of India and the management is not dispute. This is a settlement binding on the employees of the Central Bank of India. Clause (2) of this settlement is relevant for the purpose of this case. It reads as follows:—

"(2) In the case of such members of the clerical and subordinate staff who were continued to be temporary beyond the period of six months prior to 1-7-1966 and not earlier than 1-1-1959 without any break will also be allowed to contribute towards provident fund six months after the date of their original appointment and they would be treated as confirmed from the said date."

The preamble to this settlement reads that the All India Central Bank Employees' Federation pointed out that in the past a number of employees in Clerical and Subordinate cadre were kept temporary for indefinite periods and that they were taken on probation and confirmed in Bank's service, sometimes for 2 or 3 days and after such periodical appointments they were subsequently taken into the Bank's permanent service and it was stressed that such employees were actually working against permanent vacancies and continuance of them in bank's temporary roll for months or years together has affected adversely their seniority, date of annual increments, leave, provident fund, gratuity and other consequential benefits and after discussions between the parties they entered into the settlement, the original of Ex. M-1. The fact that Sri M. D. Varadarajan was first entertained in service on 1-3-1965 is not in dispute. It is also admitted that Sri M. D. Varadarajan was first appointed to a temporary post and between 1-3-1965 and 16-1-1967 there were fifteen breaks in his service ranging from one day to 55 days. The Bank has stated in the counter statement, the details of the breaks in his service. The statement of facts in the counter has not been controverted by the workman Sri M. D. Varadarajan. In view of the fact that Sri M. D. Varadarajan had 15 breaks in his service and that he was entertained in service first on 1-3-1965 he would not be entitled to the benefits conferred by clause (2) of the agreement under the original of Ex. M-1. Sri M. D. Varadarajan is bound by this agreement and in the face of Ex. M-1 he is not entitled to claim that the Bank was wrong in fixing the commencement of his probation as 16-1-1967. Sri P. J. Seetharaman, the counsel for the claimant argued that Sri B. Viswanathan was first employed temporarily and even before the temporary service came to a close he was issued probationary orders on 16-7-1965; that Srimathi M. A. Padmasani had similar breaks in her temporary service and the probationary order was given to her on 9-3-1966. The workman Sri M. D. Varadarajan is not entitled to refer to the above two cases and contend that there is discrimination so far as he is concerned in the face of Ex. M-1. As already contended his rights are governed only by the agreement Ex. M-1. The two cases referred to by him are totally irrelevant for the consideration of the issue in the instant case. In the face of clause (2) of the agreement Ex. M-1. Sri M. D. Varadarajan is not entitled to question the correctness of the order of the commencement of the probation fixed by the Bank.

6. At this juncture, it is necessary to refer to the petition filed in the course of the arguments by the management for impleading Sri B. Viswanathan and Srimathi M. A. Padmasani. The counsel for the workman opposed this applica-

tion. This petition deserves to be dismissed in limine in view of the arguments of the counsel for the management, namely, that the cases of Sri B. Viswanathan and Srimathi M. A. Padmasani are irrelevant for our consideration in the face of clause (2) of Ex. M-1 I fail to understand why this application was filed at the stage of arguments. I find no merits for allowing this application and it is dismissed.

7. The counsel for the Union argued that the action of the opposite party in breaking the service of Sri M. D. Varadarajan was an act of unfair labour practice intended to and aimed at negativing his claims for permanent employment and also aimed to make him junior in service to certain other employees. There is no evidence to come to the conclusion that the break in service by the management was done purposely with a view to put his juniors in service to his detriment. Srimathi Padmasani also had similar breaks in the service. In the absence of any evidence on the side of the claimant Sri M. D. Varadarajan, I find it difficult to accept the contention, namely, that the Bank was responsible for break in the service of Sri M. D. Varadarajan or that it is unfair labour practice.

8. Though there is an allegation in paragraph 8 of the claim statement that the non-employment of Sri M. D. Varadarajan after 25-2-1966 would amount to a retrenchment and the mandatory provisions of section 25(F) of the Act had not been complied with, no arguments were advanced on this aspect. Hence I come to the conclusion that this point was not pressed. The learned counsel for the workman argued that in terms of the bipartite settlement dated 19-10-1966, the respondent-bank was bound to act in terms of the Settlement, Para 20.11 and Sri M. D. Varadarajan had worked for a continuous period aggregating 120 days ignoring breaks in service not exceeding 15 days at a time and such period accounted for 150 days with breaks and thus the Bank has violated this settlement which was entered into under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. There is no merit in this argument in the face of Ex. M-1. As already pointed the settlement under Ex. M-1 was entered into to set right this anomaly relating to the commencement of probation, etc. When there is a special agreement between the parties as to how persons entertained as temporary appointments should be regularised or their period of probation commenced etc., the reference to the bipartite settlement is totally irrelevant. In view of my discussion above, I hold that there are absolutely no grounds for coming to the conclusion that the Bank acted mala fide or there was any discrimination so far as Sri M. D. Varadarajan was concerned. The Bank was right in fixing the commencement of the period of probation and Sri M. D. Varadarajan is not entitled to any relief.

9. In the result, there will be an award holding that the action of the management of the Central Bank of India in fixing the date of commencement of probation of Sri M. D. Varadarajan, Clerk, Madras Office, as 16th January, 1967 is justified and that he is not entitled to any relief. There will be no order as to costs.

21st November, 1975.

T. PALANIAPPAN, Presiding Officer.

WITNESSES EXAMINED

For both sides: Nil.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For workmen:

Ex. W-1/15-9-72— Letter from Thiru M.D. Varadharajan to the Bank for fixing his seniority (copy).

Ex. W-2/8-3-73 — Letter from the Union to the Bank regarding the fixation of seniority of Thiru M.D. Varadharajan (copy).

Ex. W-3/21-11-73— —Do.—

Ex. W-4 — Statement showing the dates and period of temporary appointments given to Thiru M.D. Varadharajan.

Ex. W-5 — Statement showing the dates and periods of temporary appointments given to Thiru B-Viswanathan and Thirumathi M.A. Padmasani.

Ex. W-6 — Counter statement filed by the Bank before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras-6. (Copy).

Ex. W-7 — Minutes of discussions held on 21-10-74 with the Assistant Labour Commissioner-II (Central) Madras (copy).

Ex. W-8/ 12-74 —Conciliation failure report (copy).

For management:

Ex.M-1/23-12-71 --Meaorandum of settlement between the Bank and the All India Central Bank Employees' Federation (copy).

Ex.M-2/29-7-74 —Letter from the Union to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras-6 requesting for conciliation (copy).

T. PALANIPPAN, Presiding Officer
Industrial Tribunal.

Note : Parties are directed to take return of their document/s within six months from the date of the award.

[No. L-12012 (139)/74-LR-III]

New Delhi, the 16th December, 1975

S. O. 5391.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Madras in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 11th December, 1975.

BEFORE THIRU T. PALANIAPPAN, B.A. B.L.,
PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Thursday, the 4th day of December, 1975

Industrial Dispute No. 50 of 1975

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and he management of State Bank of India, Madras.)

BETWEEN

The workman represented by the General Secretary, State Bank Employees Union, 36/37, Angappa Naicken Street, Madras-1.

AND

The Secretary and Treasurer, State Bank of India, Parry House No. 161, Moore Street, Madras-1.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L. 12012/138/74/LR III; dated 18th July, 1975 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Wednesday, the 3rd day of December, 1975 upon pursuing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru J. Radhakrishnan, Additional Law Officer of the Bank and the workman or his union being absent, and having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following

AWARD

By order No. L. 12012/138/74/LR. III., dated 18th July, 1975 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India have referred the following dispute between the State Bank of India and their workmen for adjudication by this Tribunal.

2. The issue is as follows :—

"Whether action of the management of the State Bank of India in discharging Shri A. Subbaraman, Messenger, State Bank of India, Tiruvadanai with effect from the 18th June, 1969, is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

3. The petitioner Union has filed a claim statement alleging as follows: On 30-3-1968, the Agent of the Tiruvadanai Branch of the Respondent Bank served on the claimant Sri Subbaraman a chargesheet dated 25-3-1968 issued by the Staff Superintendent of the Madras Local Head Office of the Respondent Bank alleging that on 5-3-1968 at or about 3.00 P.M., while on duty, he admitted a woman into the Bank's premises through the rear door of the building and had illicit sexual intercourse with her. The claimant alleges that the charge-sheet does not specify the list of witnesses proposed to be examined in support of the charge nor the details of documentary evidence proposed to be filed and hence the proceedings have become illegal. It is also alleged that the Enquiry Officer concluded the enquiry on the very same day of the commencement and that sufficient opportunity was not given to defend and thus there was violation of the principles of natural justice; that the findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse, and that petitioner is entitled to reinstatement with all benefits.

4. The respondent Bank has filed a counter statement contending that the delinquent was given full opportunity to defend himself and there was no violation of the principles of natural justice and that all the requirements prescribed in the Sastry Award and Desai Award have been strictly followed. The next contention is that there is no provision to condone the delay and hence the appeal was dismissed in limini. The management also contends that the discharge of the delinquent was proper for the act of misconduct and he is not entitled to reinstatement.

5. ISSUE :

Unfortunately, the claimant did not appear on the date of the enquiry. There was no representation on his behalf at least on the date of the enquiry. Under these circumstances I have to take it that the claimant is not interested in prosecuting this case.

6. Now coming to the case on merits, the point is whether the delinquent had sufficient opportunity to put forward his case in the domestic enquiry and also whether there was any violation of the principles of natural justice. Ex. M-1, the copy of the charges framed against him reads that on 5th March, 1968, at or about 3.00 P.M. while on duty, he admitted a woman into the Bank's premises through the rear door of the building and had illicit sexual intercourse with her. Ex. M-2, is the copy of the explanation submitted by the delinquent Sri A. Subbaraman. He has stated in the explanation that a statement was obtained from him by the Agent making him admit the guilt. Ex. M-3, is the copy of the Enquiry Proceedings held at Thiruvadanai on Saturday, the 13th July, 1968 at 10.00 A.M. It shows that the charge was read over to him and he denied the charge and also cross-examined the Management witnesses. Ex. M-3 further shows that after the statement of the case by the prosecution officials, the delinquent also examined witnesses on his side. The Enquiry Proceedings show that in the enquiry he was given opportunity to defend himself. He had not stated anywhere in the enquiry that he was handicapped in the matter of defence.

7. The next question that falls for determination is, whether the findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse. There is absolutely no whisper in the course of the domestic

enquiry that the Agent had any motive to falsely implicate him in any case. Further, it is seen that Shri Nagaswami, a witness who had no enmity towards the delinquent was examined on the side of the Management. I find from the records that the delinquent had raised an objection, namely, that there was no direct evidence and the evidence is only hearsay. The answer to that point is that in domestic enquiry, the standard of proof that is expected in a criminal case is not necessary. The very fact of delinquent quarreling with a prostitute over the amount to be paid to her shows that the delinquent should have had sexual intercourse. There is absolutely no motive for Sri Nagaswamy to give false evidence. There is a vague suggestion that there is enmity between the delinquent's father and the witness Sri Nagaswamy. No materials were placed to substantiate that fact. On a perusal of the findings of the Enquiry Officer I have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that it is based on legal evidence. It is seen that the charge related to a gross misconduct in terms of paragraph 521(4) (j) of the Sastry Award read in conjunction with paragraph 18.28 of the Desai Award.

8. The conclusions of the Enquiry are justified on the evidence placed before him. I do not find any extenuating circumstances to award any lesser punishment. The charge against him is a serious act of misconduct. The delinquent is not entitled to any leniency. This point is found against the claimant.

9. In the result, an award is passed holding that the discharge of Sri A. Subbaraman, Messenger, State Bank of India, Tiruvadanai with effect from the 18th June, 1969, is justified. He is not entitled to any relief. There will be no order as to costs.

Dated, this 4th day of December, 1976.

T. PALANIAPPAN,
Industrial Tribunal.

WITNESS EXAMINED

For both sides: None.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For Workmen: Nil.

For management:

Ex. M-1/25-3-68— Show cause notice issued to Thiru A. Subbaraman. (Copy)

Ex. M-2/11-4-68— Explanation of Thiru A. Subbaraman to Ex. M-1 (copy).

Ex. M-3/13/7-68— Enquiry Proceedings(copy).

Ex. M-4—Findings of the Enquiry Officer (copy).

Ex. M-5/2-5-69 — Preliminary order issued to Thiru A. Subbaraman Proposing to award the punishment of discharge from service (copy).

Ex. M-6/6-6-69 — Written statement submitted by Thiru A. Subbaraman to the Disciplinary authority.

Ex. M-7/9-6-69 — Order of discharge issued to Thiru A. Subbaraman.

Ex. M-8/27-8-70— Appeal memorandum submitted by Thiru A. Subbaraman to the Appellate authority.

Ex. M-9/21-10-70—Order of the appellate authority rejecting the appeal in Ex. M-8 (copy).

T. PALANIAPPAN, Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal.

Note: Parties are directed to take return of their document/s within six months from the date of the award.

[No. L12012/138-74-LRIII]
R. KUNJITHAPADAM, Under Secy.

120GI/75—7

New Delhi, the 15th December, 1975

S. O. 5392.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 3 Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Managing Agents, M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (P) Ltd. Bhowra, Dist. Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 4th December, 1975.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 41 of 1969

Presiding Officer, Shri S. N. Johri, B.Sc., LL.M.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to Bhowra Colliery of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (P.) Ltd., P. O. Bhowra, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen represented by Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Bhowra, (Dhanbad).

APPEARANCES:

For Employers—(1) Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate represented the B.C.C. Ltd. (2) Shri T. P. Choudhury, Advocate represented the outgoing employers.

For Workman—Shri P. K. Bose.

Industry : Coal.

State : Bihar

New Delhi, the 28th November, 1975.

AWARD

Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. 2/97/68-LRII dated the 18th June '69 referred the industrial dispute between the above parties for adjudication on the following question with respect to the workmen (mentioned in the schedule attached to this award) :

"Whether the management of Bhowra Colliery the Managing Agents of which are M/s. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. (P) Ltd., P. O. Bhowra, Dist. Dhanbad was justified in retiring the following workmen (the names of the workmen are given in the schedule attached to the award) on completion of their 58th year of age? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled and what should be the age of retirement."

2. It is not disputed that Amlabad, Bhowra, Kan Kanee and Pootkee Collieries situated in Dhanbad District were previously owned by M/s. Eastern Coal Co. Ltd. M/s. Macneill Barry Limited were the Managing Agents of the owner company. All these workers started their career during the time of the ownership of M/s. Eastern Coal Co. Ltd. On 1-1-55 M/s. Bhowra Kan Kanee Collieries Limited purchased the group of the said 4 collieries and M/s. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. (P) Ltd. became the Managing Agents of the same. When this transfer of ownership was going on the workmen raised an industrial dispute putting up a charter of demands relating to their service conditions etc. They demanded, vide strike notice dated 25-12-54, that the service conditions including their grading, increment, leave etc. shall remain unaltered under the management of the purchasing company. Similar was the demand with respect to existing facilities and privileges. One of the demands was that the employees of the affected 4 collieries should not be governed by the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (P) Limited and the Certified Standing Orders inforce for the colliery should only be followed

3. Pursuant to the raising of this industrial dispute conciliation proceedings started and a settlement was arrived at in which the Union dropped the demand that the employees of the above 4 collieries should not be governed by the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (P) Limited and the Certified Standing Orders in force for the colliery should only be followed. What was the effect of this dropping out of the demand became the subject matter of decision by the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 90 of 1966. **Workmen of KanKanee Colliery and Amlabad Colliery of M/s. Bhowra KanKanee Collieries Limited Vs. Employers in relation to KanKanee Colliery of M/s. Bhowra KanKanee Collieries Limited, Dhanbad** reported in Volume 2 of S.C.L.J. page 903 equal to 1967 I.L.L.J. 714 it was held that—

"Dropping of the demand clearly meant that they (workmen) agreed to be governed by those service rules (the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros)."

Agreement dated 14-1-55 showed that the workmen acquiesced in the applicability of the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (P) Ltd., to themselves and consequently, the retirement of the 11 workmen under Rule 11(c) of those rules was perfectly valid."

4. According to the rules of Thapar Brothers the age of retirement was 55 years but in consequence of the award of 4th Industrial Tribunal, West Bengal given in Reference 3215 DLS/D/iil-32/55 dated 18-7-55 and corrigendum No. 1496 DLS/D/iil-32/55 dated 11-4-56 and 417-iR/IR/iil/6(B) 158 dated 2-4-58 published in Extra-ordinary Calcutta Gazette dated 3-10-66 under Labour Department Order No. 4817-iR/IR/iil-16(B)/57 dated 13-9-60, the rules were amended and the age of superannuation was raised to 58 years. This award was given in the dispute raised by the workmen at Calcutta headquarters of the Thapar Brothers Company.

5. In order to get out of the binding effect of the decision of the Supreme Court mentioned above, the Unions gave a notice of termination of settlement. All the workers with respect to whom this dispute has been raised have undoubtedly attained the age of 58 years. There is no allegation that due to the age or weakness etc., they have become incapacitated to work properly.

6. The case of the management is that the workmen are governed by the service rules of Thapar Brothers because they are not inconsistent with the Standing Orders. The rules provide for retirement at the age of 58 years. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding and operates res judicata. In any case if the Tribunal decides to fix up an age of retirement, it should follow the award of the Calcutta Tribunal and fix 58 years of age as proper age for retirement so as to infuse new and young blood in the industry in the interest of its proper working and production. On that account also the retirement of the said workers should be deemed to be justified.

7. The consolidated case of Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha is that the workmen were governed by the Standing Order and not by the rules of the Thapar Bros. The decision of the Supreme Court has no more a binding effect on the workmen. The service conditions of the workmen have remained unchanged after the transfer of the ownership as per settlement. The general practice in the coal mines in the area is that the employment continues till a worker is physically incapacitated. The transferee management of the Bhowra Colliery never informed the workmen nor obtained their consent for the applicability of the service rules of Messrs Thapar Brothers. While the management has retired these 46 workmen on attaining the age of 58 years, it has allowed many others to continue to work even after crossing that age limit. This has introduced an element of discrimination and arbitrariness which is unconstitutional. The action of the management is thus not justified and the workmen are entitled to be reinstated with full back wages.

8. The settlement dated 4-1-55 was in fact a tripartite agreement between Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on the one hand and M/s. Eastern Coal Company and M/s Bhowra KanKanee Collieries Limited on the other hand. In the course of arguments I have been told that M/s. Eastern Coal Co. Limited retained some liability under the transfer agreement to pay some pensionary benefits etc. to the old employees who had started their career during the time of that

company. The settlement is Ext. M-2 & Ext. M-3. The Union did give a notice of termination of settlement on 18-1-68 to M/s. Bhowra KanKanee Collieries Limited purporting to be a notice under Section 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Admittedly no notice was given to the third signatory of the settlement. Under Sub-section (2) of Section 19 it is incumbent for the party terminating the settlement to give a notice in writing "to the other party or parties" which means that if there are more than one parties to the settlement the notice should be served to all of them. Notice to only one of the parties is not sufficient compliance of the provisions of Section 19(2). Under the circumstances I am of the view that the settlement has not been successfully terminated and the binding force of the settlement as well as of the Supreme Court judgment referred to above continues to govern the parties. According to the Supreme Court decision the union had impliedly agreed to be governed by the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Limited—the Managing Agents of the transferee concerned. The amended rules as said above do contemplate retirement at the age of 58 years. It is not disputed that all these workmen have completed the age of 58 years and as such their retirement cannot be said to be unjustified.

9. Even if it is taken for granted that the settlement stands terminated and the Supreme Court decision has lost its binding force, the retirement cannot be said to be unjustified because there is no evidence that the workers in this region continued till they are incapacitated, irrespective of the age that they attain. There is no evidence that in most of the collieries in this region there is no age of retirement and the workers are not retired only on account of reaching a particular age of superannuation. On the other hand I find that in Reference No. 37 of 1968 my predecessor Sri Sachhidanand Sinha gave an award in 1968 based in settlement between the union of Colliery Mazdoor Sankh and the employers in relation to Badjna Colliery of M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Limited which was also being managed by M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros Limited. That award has been published in Gazette of India dated 18-1-69 at page 342 of Part II. Under the terms of settlement arrived at in December '68 the union accepted retirement of the workmen on reaching the age of superannuation of 58 years under the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd.

10. Similarly in relation to another Reference No. 3 of 1967 decided by industrial Tribunal No. 2 at Dhanbad, Khan Mazdoor Congress Union came to a settlement in relation to KanKanee Collieries under the ownership of M/s. Bhowra KanKanee Collieries Limited and managed by M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Limited in which it was agreed that the workmen of KanKanee Collieries shall be governed by the service rules of M/s. Thapar Bros. Co. Ltd. This settlement of 1967 has its own force. It has not been terminated and the settlement arrived at between the union and the employers in binding on all the workmen of the colliery.

11. Besides that with respect to the employees of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Limited, Industrial Tribunal at Calcutta already gave an award as mentioned in previous paragraphs consequent to which the rules were amended and the age of retirement was raised to 58 years. This appears to be the prevailing practice of the industry and trend of the region.

12. In the case of **Hindusthan Times Limited 1963—I L.L.J. 108**, workmen of **Balmer Lawrie & Co. 1964—I L.L.J. 380** and several other cases the Supreme Court has either fixed or approved the fixation of 58 years as the age of superannuation with respect of industrial workers. In workmen of **Kettlewell Bulfen & Co. Limited** reported in the 9th Volume of S.C.L.J. at page 1, the Supreme Court observed that the trend was to fix the retirement age in West Bengal at 58 and in Bombay at 60 years. This region is very close to West Bengal and on regional basis it should be governed by the trend so pronounced to be prevailing in West Bengal. This also leads to the conclusion that 58 years of age of retirement appears to be the prevailing rule of the region.

13. In the year 1972 Payment of Gratuity Act came into force. Clause (r) of Section 2 of that Act lays down 58 as the age of superannuation. This speaks of legislative thinking in the matter and represents the opinion of the country.

14. In Guest, Kleen Williams (P) Ltd. Vs. Starling (P.J) and others 1959-II L.L.J. 405 it was observed by Hon'ble Gajendragadkar J. as he then was at page 415 that—

"In fixing the age of superannuation Industrial Tribunal have to take into account several relevant factors. What is the nature of the work assigned to the employees in the course of their employment? What is the nature of the wage structure paid to them? What are the retirement benefits and other amenities available to them? What is the character of the climate where the employees work and what is the age of superannuation fixed in comparable industry in the same region? What is generally the practice prevailing in the industry in the past in the matter of retiring its employees? These and other relevant facts have to be weighted by the Tribunal in every case when it is called upon to fix up age of superannuation in an industrial dispute."

15. Of these guiding factors the practice prevailing in the industry itself, based on the agreements entered into between the workmen and the management of the same industry and in the allied industry of the region have been considered above. The trend prevailing in this eastern region of the country, as pronounced by the Supreme Court, has also been taken into consideration. On other points much of the material has not been placed by the parties before this Tribunal. With the coming into force of the Payment of Gratuity act, Section (4) of the same has made it incumbent upon the employer to pay gratuity to an employee on his reaching the age of superannuation. According to the view of the Supreme Court where the service conditions provide for pensionary benefits or gratuity benefits it will be safer to put the age of superannuation at 58 years because the early retirement is counter balanced by those schemes of gratuity etc. Whereas in such matters the Tribunal should be careful to see that no unnecessary harm is caused to a workman by retiring at the time and period of his life when he is over burdened with the responsibilities of his growing children, the marriage of the daughters and such other factors, the Tribunal cannot lose sight of the fact that in the national interest the industry should continue to run efficiently so that the production is not thereby adversely affected. The formula of no retirement till the workman is capable to work has various lacuna. Firstly it is not very easy for a Doctor to certify that a workman has become disabled. Even when he is in fact unable to give the average maximum output expected of a workman, the pressure of the Union, sympathy for the old man and his liabilities, and anxiety of securing of ones own life against otherwise dispossessed labourers, may compel the Doctor to certify that which he would not have otherwise certified. Secondly it leaves the management free to lay hand on any worker it likes irrespective of his age and may give rise to malpractices of retiring workers on such manipulated grounds of disability. Continuance of workers whose capacity to give proper output has been eroded by the age, will certainly cause harm to the industry and to the production at large. It is therefore necessary, for minimising malpractices, for introducing judicious scales of treatment as well as for safeguarding the national interest of productivity that an age of superannuation should be fixed by the Tribunal as desired in the Order of reference.

16. There is no evidence to support to allegation that the management is discriminating between the workers in the matter of retiring them on attaining the age of 58 years, however if any worker is retained even after 58 years of age in terms of the rules of Thapar Company it will not amount to discrimination.

17. It is therefore held that retirements as justified being in consonance with the binding rules of M/s. Thapar Brothers Limited. However in the alternative considering all the factors discussed above I am of the view that in any case the age of superannuation should be fixed at 58 years and because the rules of Thapar Company is more beneficial to workmen in this respect, I would like to adopt it and say according to the amended rule 11(c) the employees of the colliery shall retire from service on the 31st March immediately following the completion of their 58th year of age. In view of this conclusion it is held that the retirement of these employees was not unjustified.

SCHEDULE

1. Sri Anup Mahato	Pump KHALASI
2. " Tekchand Shaw	"
3. " Habib Mia	"
4. Smt. Sanichari Kamin	Wagon Loader
5. " Sakhi Kamin	"
6. Sri Ratuli Bhua	"
7. Smt. Mangree Kamin	"
8. Sri Mahadeo Dusad	"
9. " Kishun Bhua	Trammer
10. " Manu Bhua	"
11. " Piru Mia	Mission
12. " Banshi Rayat	Line Mazdoor
13. " Paran Manjhi	Boiler Fitter
14. " P. N. Chatterjee	Pump Khalasi
15. " Pairu Bhuiyan	Trammer
16. " Chotu Dhobi	"
17. " Bisu Shaw	M/Sirdar
18. " Uttim Gope	L. Mistry
19. " Shi Harkhu Gope	Chaparsi
20. " Salim Mia	Chaparsi
21. " Salamat Mia	Chaparsi
22. " Lachmi Singh	"
23. " Giridhari Gope	Khalasi.
24. " Seoraj Rabidas	Tyndal.
25. " Sekh Gafai	Turbine Driver
26. " Fulwa Gope	Hospital Chaparsi
27. " Rati Modok	Chainman
28. " P. C. Chatterjee	Overman
29. " Hari Singh	Chaparsi.
30. Smt. Jahura Bibi	Loading Kamin
31. Sri Doman Shaw	Pump Khalasi
32. " Manbodh Malik	W.E. Khalasi
33. " Jhanda Ram	Tyndal Mazdoor
34. " Baroda Bourin	Loading Kamin
35. " Banawari Gope	E. Khalasi
36. " Barku Malik	W.E. Khalasi
37. " Md. Jafir	Latheman
38. " Rambalak Barhi	Carpenter
39. " Rati Rajwar	F.M. Razdoor
40. " T.P. Pandey	Asstt. Surveyor
41. " Amir Chand Singh	"
42. " Seonandan	"
43. " Manohar Mahato	S.F.
44. " Hafiz Mian	Car Driver
45. " Boula Bouri	Loading Mazdoor
46. " Kesho Misra	"

The award is submitted to the Central Government in Labour Department as required by Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer,
[No. 2/97/68-LRII]

S.O. 5393.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of New Dharmaband Colliery, P. O. Malkera, Dt. Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd December, 1975.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD.

Reference No. 23 of 1970

Presiding Officer : Shri S. N. Johri, B.Sc., L.L.M.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of New Dharmaband Colliery, P. O. Malkera, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen represented by Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, Refugee Market, Temple Road, Dhanbad.

APPEARANCES :

For Employers—(1) Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate B. Joshi, Advocate represented the old management represented the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (2) Shri

For Workmen—Shri J. D. Lal, Advocate, and Vice-President Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

Industry :—Coal.

State : Bihar.

Dhanbad, the 27th November, 1975

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. 2/13/70-LR-ii dated 21-4-74 made a reference under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication of labour dispute about the stoppage of 76 workmen from the work by the management of New Dharmaband Colliery, P.O. Malkera, Dist. Dhanbad on the dates specified against their names as per schedule attached to the award. The question posed for adjudication is—

"Whether the action of the management of New Dharmaband Colliery, P.O. Malkera, Dist. Dhanbad in stopping from work 76 workmen (named in the schedule attached to this award) is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. The case of the management of New Dharmaband Colliery hereinafter called old management, is that workmen Nos. 1 to 38, 40 to 46, 48 to 58 and 76 were only casual workmen. They left the job of their own accord. Of them, No. 48 worked upto 1-10-69. No. 6, 8, 40, 43 to 46 were associates of No. 47 in a murder which took place in the colliery premises on 28-4-1969. They were absenting themselves for the last fortnight before the date of murder. No. 74 resigned on 17-4-70 and the following workmen in fact absented themselves of their own accord from the dates shown against their nos. and not on the alleged dates:

No. 39	—	19-7-69
No. 59	—	28-3-69
Nos. 61 to 63	—	28-3-69
Nos. 64 & 65	—	27-3-69
No. 67	—	19-5-69
No. 68	—	4-7-69
No. 75	—	3-4-69

No. 66 joined back on 23-5-69 and Nos. 69 to 72 joined back on 23-6-69 and all these five workmen are still working in the colliery. Reference was alleged to be invalid because the union raised the dispute before the old management.

3. The case of the new management, Bharat Coking Coal Limited, is that by virtue of the provisions of Section 5(2) of the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 the management of the mines vested in the Central Government on 17-10-71. On 12-1-72 Bharat Coking Coal Limited was born and by virtue of the provisions of Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 the mines were nationalised and came under the control and management of Bharat Coking Coal Limited—a Government Company.

The new management stands fully protected against the consequences of the acts of old management, hence the workmen are not entitled to any relief whatsoever against Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

4. The case of the union is that all the 76 workmen were permanent and many of them were of more than 15 years standing. Rather all of them had put in more than 2 years of continuous work in the Coal mines. They were stopped on the dates alleged in the reference because of their union activities and because at their instance the union exposed the unfair labour practices of old employer in maintaining false records, in denying payments of the fair and statutory wages and in not contributing Provident Fund. Lathials were engaged to suppress the labourers. Some of the workmen were got falsely implicated in criminal cases. Admittedly No. 59 to 65 and 68 have been charged with wilful absence. That chargesheet has been given to them during the pendency of the reference as an after thought.

5. Before the Conciliation Officer the management agreed to take back all the workmen except the eight who were involved in a murder which had taken place in the colliery on 28-4-1969. It gave no reasons as to why it was not prepared to take back those eight workmen, when it never alleged that the murder was connected with their duties or was subversive to the discipline or amounted to misconduct. There is no evidence on record that any one of them has ever been convicted of the charge of murder and mere tendency of charge could be no ground for denying them work. At worst the management could suspend them pending domestic enquiry but neither any charge of misconduct was framed nor they were ever suspended. To meet the situation the old management has come forward with a plea that the workmen had been voluntarily absenting themselves for the last 15 days prior to the date of murder i.e. they were absenting since about 13-4-1969. According to the order of reference they were stopped from work on 16-4-1969. The approximate date of 13th as given by the old management is not very different from the exact date of 16-4-1969 given by the Union and adopted in the reference. Anyhow it is obvious that after 16-4-1969 admittedly these persons did not visit the colliery either voluntarily or because they were not allowed to do so. How could then they commit murder in the colliery on 28-4-1969 when normally no one is allowed to enter without an entry etc. This is indicative of their false implication. It is again not clear as to how even after being in possession of all the records, the management could not give exact date of the commencement of their absence in the written statement itself.

7. In December, 1969 when conciliation proceedings took place and when the old management agreed to take back all the workmen except these 8, these alleged murderers should have been in jail on the alleged serious charge of the most heinous of the crimes. In that case the question of taking them back on work would not have arisen. The very fact that the old management refused to take them back on work indicates that they were still at large, which fact is again indicative of their innocence. If they were not arrested even after 7 or 8 months of murder, it means that there was no sufficient evidence even to warrant their arrest. On the other hand if they were arrested and then released on bail, which fact has neither been alleged nor proved, it again indicated a weak case because ordinarily bail is not otherwise accepted in murder cases. This trend of this old management that it was not prepared to take back those absentee eight persons, when it was ready to accept back others, was in view of the aforesaid circumstances quite unreasonable from the very beginning.

8. It is alleged by the old management in its written statement that workmen No. 66 joined back his duties on 23-5-69 and Nos. 69 to 72 joined back on 23-6-69 and were still working when the written statement was filed on 30-5-70. Thus in December, 1969 when conciliation proceedings were going on, they were already on duty. Why the management did not come out with an allegation before Conciliation Officer that these persons were already on duty and there is no question of taking them back. This plea again appears to be an after thought which is now presumably based on falsely prepared attendance registers. On the other hand the old management agreed to take them back along with others in December, 1969. Meaning thereby that they were also not working at that time. The two stands are categorically self-contradictory.

9. The old management has alleged in its' written statement that No. 74 Shri Bisharad Sain who is alleged by the union to have been stopped from work since 7-4-69 in fact resigned on 17-4-70 which means that he was already working in December 69. Again the management did not say before the Conciliation Officer that there was no question of taking back this man as he was already working. This is again indicative of self-contradictory stands taken by the management and consequent fabrication of records in support of one plea or the other.

10. Letter of resignation Ext. M-8 said to have been given by Shri Bisharad Sain workman No. 74 is written in English. Obviously the workmen who thumb marked it did not know English. There is no evidence that it was read out to him. The thumb mark is only an ink pot it and is totally unidentifiable. Either the worker could be made to thumb mark the document without knowing the contents or anybody-else could have been made to put such unidentifiable thumb mark or rather an ink spot on the paper. It has no evidentiary value. Ordinarily unless alleged and specifically proved by the party making such allegation the genuineness of a document should not be doubted but in the present case there is allegation of unfair labour practices of the management including preparation of false records which allegation appears to be prima facie established as discussed above. Under the aforesaid various circumstances which speak volumes against the integrity and in favour of fabrication of records by the erstwhile management challenging its bonafides, the burden was upon the management to prove the genuineness of this letter of resignation. They should have examined the concerned workman Shri Bisharad Sain to prove its genuineness. In the light of self-contradictory stands it is difficult to believe this spurious document against the clear and specific stand of the union.

11. Similarly while in the written statement before the Tribunal, the old management has contested the commencement of the date of absence with respect to the workmen Nos. 39, 59 to 65, 67, 68, 73 & 75, no such plea was raised before the Conciliation Officer. On the other hand there the dates of the commencement of absence as given by the union were accepted by the management.

12. Again the management in their letter dated 12-1-70 Ext. M-7 for the first time came out with the allegation that the concerned workmen were either temporary to casual. This stand by itself was quite belated. No such stand was taken prior to the date in December' 69 when there were sittings for conciliation. If they were merely casual workers and they had left the work of their own accord. There was no question of management agreeing to take them back. Easy yielding by the management on this point speaks against the casual nature of the employment of the workmen. Moreover in this belated stand what it alleges is that all the 76 workmen were either temporary or casual. Now it admits that some of them were permanent. It's own clerk Shri M. N. Chakravarty MW-1 has stated on oath that all the workmen were permanent having more than 2 years continuous service. There is no reason to disbelieve him simply because he has been examined by the workmen and happens to be a member of the union. Moreover the shifting stands of the management and the fabrication of records by it, stand no match to the evidence of Shri M. N. Chakravarty and thus his statement has not been effectively rebutted.

13. According to this witness management had engaged lathials for controlling the workmen. This was the allegation of the union from the very beginning. All this indicates that the management was indulging in unfair labour practices.

14. The old management played a double role in the matter of it's stand that it would take back the workmen on duty. It must naturally be feeling helpless to justify its stand before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, hence it agreed to take back the workmen in the sittings of the conciliation proceedings, yet on 18-1-70 the workers were chased out and were not allowed to join. The union lost no time in informing the Asstt. Labour Commissioner about the incident. The Asstt. Labour Commissioner deputed the Labour Enforcement Officer and Police to see whether the workmen appeared at the colliery for joining the duty on 9-1-70. It is significant that the name of the Labour Enforcement Officer was suggested by the management itself. On 9-1-1970 the workmen were again chased out and they informed the Asstt. Labour Commissioner that very day on phone. The report is also said to have been lodged by Sri Muslim Sain at the Police Station. Naturally the police must have suppressed it because the Police Officer and the Labour Enforcement Officer, who continued to sit in the room of the Manager, had already reported to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner that the workers did not turn up. How and why the workmen, who were throughout clamouring for jobs, should not have appeared unless they were so prevented

15. It is true that mine is an open place and is approachable from all sides but ordinarily workmen were expected to come though some beaten track. If that track is blocked and workers are chased away at a place few furlongs or mile away from the mouth of the colliery, how would they are to approach from any other side ? In such a case Labour Enforcement Officer or the Police Officer sitting in the room of the Manager will naturally report, without knowing the incident outside, that the workers did not turn up at the colliery for joining the duties.

16. The Police Officer was not examined because question about the lodging of the report by Sri Muslim Sain might have been put to him. Asstt. Labour Commissioner has been examined by the union as WW-3 for proving that the workers reported the incident to him immediately after the occurrence and thereby showing the double role which was being played by the management in the matter of taking back the workmen on duty. All this evidence betrays the anxiety of the management to see that the workmen so dismissed or stopped should not be taken back on duty though it pretended before the Labour Commissioner that it was ready to take them back. For all these reasons the evidence of the management does not appear to be reliable at all.

17. There is no allegation that the workers of the union resorted to any strike. Voluntary absence from duty or abandonment of the job by so many workers at a time in the absence of such a strike etc. appears to be unconceivable fact. Moreover if it was a genuine case of absence from duty the normal course was to chargesheet the workmen for the misconduct of their absence. No such chargesheet was ever framed till the conciliation proceedings subsisted. Subsequently chargesheet was given to 8 workmen Nos. 59 to 65 & 68 during the pendency of this reference. No chargesheet was given to other workmen. No enquiry was held for such unwarranted absence and abandonment is not established because the workmen were throughout insisting to return back to their jobs. The only possible inference under the circumstances is of illegal stoppage which amounted to dismissal for misconduct without holding any enquiry and without offering any opportunity to the workmen to show cause against the absence. It indicates malafides on the part of the erstwhile management and gives rise to a presumption that the management somehow or the other wanted to sack these workers for their union activities. For all these reasons I am inclined to hold that the erstwhile management was not justified in stopping from work these 76 workmen on the dates mentioned against their names in the schedule attached to this award.

18. This brings us to the question whether the relief or reinstatement can be granted. The past owners are now out of picture after the nationalisation of Coking Coal Mines

and they are unable to reinstate these workmen. The Government Company, Bharat Coking Coal Limited which has replaced the past owners since 1-5-72 claims by virtue of Section 9 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 absolute protection from any such liability of reinstatement arising out of the act of the past owners.

19. Firstly nationalisation, according to the policy of the State as declared under Section 2 of Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 is 'for so distributing the ownership and control of the material resources of the community as to best to subserve the common good'. The words 'common good' as used in Clause (B) of Article 39 of the Constitution of India are wide enough to include the interest of the workmen as well. Hence nationalisation of ownership should subserve the interest of the victimized workmen rather than leave these poor citizens of the country on the threshold of hunger and starvation arising out of such unemployment. No provisions of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, not even Section 9 of the same can be so interpreted as to put the security of service of a victimized labourer to jeopardy, especially when Section 17 of the Act has been incorporated simply with the object of confirming such security.

20. Moreover interpretation of the Industrial Laws and in a way this Nationalisation Act can also be classified as an industrial law, should recognise the socially vital factor of industrial jurisprudence and constitutional mandate of Article 42 which directs the State to secure all workers just and human conditions of work. 'Security of employment is the first requisite of a worker's life' as observed by the Supreme Court in L. Michael and another Vs. Johnson Pumps India Ltd, 1975—I LLJ. 262. The interpretation should be such as to reconcile the declared directive principle of State policy vide Section 2 [referring to Article 39 Clause (b) of the Constitution] with the undeclared but all pervading directive principles of the State policy as envisaged in Articles 41 to 43 of the Constitution of India so far as Industrial Laws are concerned. Thus as said above the interpretation should lean towards security of employment are not against it.

21. Secondly Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 is more concerned with the ownership and managerial aspect of the undertaking. Its provisions are meant to save the Government Company from the past liabilities of the owner more so financial liabilities such as loans, contract liabilities, payment of wages, back wages, gratuity, bonus, provident fund amount and other dues of the workmen including retrenchment compensation etc. The Act appears to be leaving the labour aspect i.e. the service matters of the workers to the care of normal law. It is not designed to affect them adversely. Hence to seek an interpretation of Section 9 of the Act in such a manner as to leave an unjustifiably retrenched worker to the care of unemployment and starvation would not only be the traversy of argument but will also put at naught the social conscience which should inform the interpretation of industrial laws.

22. Thirdly the absence of non-obstante clause from Section 9 makes it clear that it does not over-ride the provisions of Section 17 of the Act which provides security of continued employment to the workmen of the past owner. In a way providing continued employment to the workmen of the erstwhile owner is also a liability arising out of the Act of recruitment of the workmen made by the past owners and under the normal law as laid down in Section 25(FF) of Industrial Disputes Act, the transferee concern was not bound to accept the liability to provide work to all the workmen employed by the past owners. It is with a view to safeguard the workmen against such liability that Section 17 was specifically incorporated in Act No. 36 of 1972, in contradistinction to the liabilities envisaged Section 9 thereof.

23. It is true Section 28 of the Act No. 36 of 1972 gives its provisions an over-riding effect over such other Acts, instruments, decrees or orders of Courts or Tribunals as are inconsistent with the provisions of that Act but for providing the relief of reinstatement we have not to seek the aid of provisions of any other enactments which can be said to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Act of 1972. The air for such relief is to be derived from Section 1 of the Act itself. In that respect provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act are not inconsistent with the provisions of Act No. 36 of 1972. Though Industrial Disputes Act provides for the

relief of reinstatement yet it leaves it to the discretion of the Tribunal to recommend that relief only in suitable cases and against suitable persons. If the circumstances make it impossible to grant such relief the Tribunal is free to feel contended only by granting retrenchment compensation. However where reinstatement is possible the provisions of Act No. 36 of 1972 do not come in the way of such reinstatement and therefore Section 28 of Act No. 36 of 1972 has no relevancy to the present situation.

24. Again it has been argued with reference to Clause (B) of Sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Act of 1972 that no award given after 1-5-1972 in relation to any matter, claim or dispute which arose before that date shall be enforceable against the Central Government or Government Company. This widely worded clause, according to learned Counsel for Bharat Coking Coal Limited, provides a blanket protection against any such award including an award of reinstatement. Clauses of Sub-section (2) are only declarations of the intention of the legislature with respect to the doubts in the interpretation of sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Act. All the inherent limitations arising out of the policy, objectives and purposes of the Act, which inform the interpretation of sub-section (1) of the Section 9 of the Act, as discussed in previous paragraphs, shall normally filter down in these explanations. To be more specific Clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 9 makes all such awards relating to past disputes inoperative against Bharat Coking Coal Co. Limited which relate to financial liability discussed above as distinguished from the liability of continuation of service. Section 17 itself distinguishes that liability from other liabilities. Any other interpretation would give rise to a conflict between the provisions of Section 9 and Section 17.

25. Section 17 opens with the clause, 'every person who is a workman within the meaning of Industrial Disputes Act'. Neither the Act of 1972 nor Mines Act, nor Coal Mines (conservation, safety and development) Act, 1952 defines a 'workman'. These Acts have been referred to in Clause (r) of Section 3 of Act No. 36 of 1972 for definitions of the words which have not been defined in that Act itself. However the aforesaid opening clause of Section 17 of Act No. 36 of 1972 specifically imports the definition of 'workman' as given in Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act. According to that definition the expression 'workman' includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched either as a consequence of industrial dispute or vice-versa. Thus Section 17 will mean to say that if there is a discharged, dismissed or retrenched person he will be deemed to be in the fictional or notional employment of the Coking Coal Mines. He shall become a fictional employee of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and will be entitled to be reinstated by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited after the adjudication of the dispute in favour of such reinstatement of the workmen.

26. There are host of rulings of the Supreme Court and other High Courts which show that a wrongfully dismissed or retrenched workman will be deemed continuing in the employment as if he was never dismissed or retrenched. It is only on this basis that back wages are granted at the time of reinstatement. Whenever a statute or precedent permits to deem a situation it introduces an unreal situation—a fiction as distinguished from the apparent reality. This deeming clause asks an adjudicator to believe that even though such a worker was out of employment, he was notionally still under continued employment. Hence Section 17 would govern the continuance of notional employment of such a workman and reinstatement would follow as if a workman under the notional employment of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited has been ordered to be reinstated.

27. Such reinstatement is not a consequence of the Act of the past employer as envisaged in Section 9 of the Act. It is only an incident of the service of the workmen and an indication of his inherent right of continued employment which has now a statutory sanction in the form of Section 17. Past employer had only come in the way for the exercise of such a right of the workman and adjudication has removed that obstruction. Reinstatement is thus not covered by the mischief of the Section 9 of the Act. On principle of harmonious construction of the provisions of Section 9 and 17 of the Act, only aforesaid interpretation would avoid the conflict between the two. Hence I am of the view that it is obligatory on the Bharat Coking Coal Limited to reinstate the said workmen.

28. To sum up it is held that the stoppage of the workmen by the old management was unjustified. They will be deemed to have continued in service and the old management shall be liable to pay all back wages till the date the ownership and management were with it. The new management i.e. Bharat Coking Coal Limited shall within one month of the publication of the award be liable to reinstate all these workmen and provide them with suitable jobs with continuity of past services and its consequent benefits in gratuity etc.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of stoppage
1	2	3	4
1.	Sri Ram Bali Singh	Trammer, No. 2 Pit	16-4-69
2.	„ Arjun Singh	„	16-4-69
3.	„ Kirit Dusadh	„	16-4-69
4.	„ Godu Saw	„	23-3-69
5.	„ Bablal Yadav	„	28-3-69
6.	„ Sarju Singh	„	16-4-69
7.	„ Dukhharan Singh	„	15-4-69
8.	„ Baijnath Singh	„	16-4-69
9.	„ Pathedin Yadav	„	16-4-69
10.	„ Jageshwar Mahto	„	16-4-69
11.	„ Sidheshwar Giri	„	16-4-69
12.	„ Samaru Yadav	„	16-4-69
13.	„ Ram Brichh Gope	„	16-4-69
14.	„ Ganesh Singh	„	13-4-69
15.	„ Ram Khelawan Singh	„	16-4-69
16.	„ Ram Das Yadav	„	16-4-69
17.	„ Janaki Yadav	„	7-4-69
18.	„ Deo Nandan Mahto	„	28-3-69
19.	„ Baru Yadav	„	16-4-69
20.	„ Ram Naresh Singh	„	16-4-69
21.	„ Dowarik Singh	„	16-4-69
22.	„ Jageshwar Prasad	„	17-4-69
23.	„ Dukhan Singh	„	16-4-69
24.	„ Chandradip Dusadh	„	16-4-69
25.	„ Budhan Dusadh	„	16-4-69
26.	„ Rameshwar Dusadh	„	16-4-69
27.	„ Mot Singh	„	16-4-69
28.	„ Kameshwar Sihgh	„	16-4-69
29.	„ Ramanand Singh	„	16-4-69
30.	„ Ram Lagan Singh	„	16-4-69
31.	„ Gajoo Singh	„	16-4-69
32.	„ Jhakas Singh	„	16-4-69
33.	„ Ram Kirit Yadav	Shotfrer	16-4-69
34.	„ Manku Gope	Trammer	16-4-69
35.	„ Ram Jiwan Das	Body Checker	16-4-79
36.	„ Munarik Singh	Onsetter 4 Pit	16-4-69
37.	„ Kaplideo Singh	General Majhi	16-4-69
38.	„ Ram Chandra Singh	Line Mazdoor	28-4-69
39.	„ Jagdish Mali	C.C.M. Helper	15-4-69
40.	„ Bishunpat Singh	Switch Attendant	16-4-69
41.	„ Ram Ratan Ram	Spray Pipe Mazdoor	25-4-69
42.	„ Ram Byas Singh	Body Checker	16-4-69
43.	„ Ram Brichh Singh	Night Guard	16-4-69
44.	„ Ram Bhajan Singh	Night Guard	16-4-69
45.	„ Ram Bhajan Singh	„	16-4-69
46.	„ Mathura Yadav	Night Guard	16-4-69
47.	„ Janak Mahto	„	16-4-69
48.	„ Ram Chandra Yadav	Tyndal Mazdoor	16-4-69
49.	„ Sahangoo Mahto	Water carrier	16-4-69

1	2	3	4
50.	Shri Ram Chandra Mistry	Fitter Helper	1-4-69
51.	„ Kalap Nath Gope	Night Guard	16-4-69
52.	„ Ram Balak Singh	Shotfier Mazdoor	28-2-69
53.	„ Ram Kirit Yadav	„	16-4-69
54.	„ Moti Mahto	Line Mazdoor	16-4-69
55.	„ Ram Bhajan Yadav	C.C.M. Helper	16-4-69
56.	„ Babulal Yadav	„	16-4-69
57.	„ Raju Singh	T. Mazdoor	7-4-69
58.	„ Sheo Murat Das	Prop Mazdoor	11-4-69
59.	„ Nepal Sain	Miner	7-4-69
60.	„ Isaq Sain	„	7-4-69
61.	„ Ch. Ahamad Sain	„	7-4-69
62.	„ Trigun Sain	„	7-4-69
63.	„ Kadir Sain	„	7-4-69
64.	„ Himat Ali	„	7-4-69
65.	„ Asim Sain	„	7-4-69
66.	„ Magan Mia	„	7-4-69
67.	„ Akin	„	7-4-69
68.	„ Chopra Maji	„	7-4-69
69.	„ Budhu Mahto	„	7-4-69
70.	„ Rijhu Manjhi	„	7-4-69
71.	„ Birbal Majhi	„	7-4-69
72.	„ Jhhari Majhi	„	7-4-69
73.	„ Sherli Sain	„	7-4-69
74.	„ Bishard Sain	„	7-4-69
75.	„ Babua Majhi	„	7-4-69
76.	„ Narain Yadav	Night Guard	22-4-69

The award is submitted to the Central Government in Labour Department as required by Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer.
[No. 2/13/70-LRII]

S.O. 5394.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2) Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bhagaband Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. P.O. Bhagaband, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd December, 1975.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri K. K. Sarkar, Judge,
Presiding Officer.

REFRENCHE NO. 28 OF 1974

In the matter of an industrial dispute u/s 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bhagaband Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post office Bhagaband, District Dhanbad,

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers : Shri S. S. Mukherjee,
Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen : Shri J. D. Lal,
Advocate.

State : Bihar. Industry : Coal.
Dhanbad, 27th November, 1975.
6th AGRAHAYANA, 1897 Saka.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Bhagaband colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post office Bhagaband, District Dhanbad and their workmen, by their order No. L-2012/24/74-LRII dated 4th November, 1974 referred the same to this Tribunal u/s 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 for adjudication on the issue as in the schedule below :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Bhagaband colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post office Bhagaband District Dhanbad are justified in designating Sarvashri Jharkhandi Gope, Swaminath Gope, Gulab Chand Saw and Manjur Mia in the lower Category while taking work from them of the higher category of Loosemen from February, 1973 ? If not to what relief are the workmen entitled and from what date ?"

After receipt of the order of reference from the Government written statements were received from the parties. Then the reference proceeded along its course. Ultimately on 8-9-1975 both sides appeared and filed a joint petition of compromise settling the industrial dispute. I heard the parties on the joint petition of compromise and it is submitted by them that an award be passed in terms of the settlement. It appears that the joint petition of compromise has been duly signed by the Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgarh Union from the side of the workmen and by the Sub Area Manager, Bhagaband Sub-Area from the side of the management. The terms of settlement appears to be beneficial to the parties and nothing stands in the way of an award being passed thereon.

In the result I pass an award in respect of the industrial dispute referred to on terms as embodied in the joint petition of compromise (settlement) which do form part of the Award as Annexure A.

K. K. SARKAR, Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, DHANBAD**

In the matter of :—

REFERENCE NO. 28 OF 1974

PARTIES :

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO BHAGABANDH COLLIERY OF BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.,

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

JOINT PETITION OF COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT

The humble petitioners, on behalf of the parties above named, most respectfully sheweth :—

1. That the parties have arrived at an amicable settlement of the above noted dispute on the terms stated below :—

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

- That the management agrees to absorb S/Sri Jharkhandi Gope, Swaminath Gope, and Manjur Mia in the posts of loosman, with effect from the date of settlement.
- That the management agrees to absorb in future S/Sri Biswanath Gope and Gulab Chand Shaw in the posts of Loosman, when such vacancies may arise in the colliery.
- That the union agrees to give up all other claims, made in this case, on behalf of the five workmen concerned in this dispute.

(d) That the management agrees to pay Rs. 100/- to the union representative as cost, on the date of settlement.

2. That the petitioners submit, that the above terms of settlement are reasonable and proper, and the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to approve the same and pass award in terms thereof.

For EMPLOYER :
Sub-Area Manager,
Bhagaband Sub-Area.

For WORKMEN :

J. D. LALL, Secy.
[No. L-2012/24/74-LR II]

New Delhi, the 16th December, 1975

S.O. 5395.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Pootkee Colliery of M/s Karam Chand Thapar, and Bros. Ltd., P.O. Bhowra, Dist. Dhanbad and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 6th December, 1975.

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD**REFERENCE NO. 42 OF 1969**

Presiding Officer : Shri S. N. Johri, B.Sc.,LL.M.

Parties :

Employers in relation to Pootkee Colliery the Managing Agents of which are M/s. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. (P) Ltd., P.O. Bhowra, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen represented by Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

Appearances :

For Employers (1) Sri S.S. Mukherjee, Advocate represented the B.C.C. Ltd.

(2) Sri T.P. Chowdhury, Advocate represented the outgoing employers.

For Workmen-Shri P.K. Bose.

Industry :—Coal.

State :—Bihar
Dhanbad, the 29th November, 1975.

AWARD

Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. 2/130/68-LRII dated 18th June '69 referred the industrial dispute between the above parties for adjudication on the following question with respect to the workmen (mentioned in the schedule attached to this award) :

"Whether the management of Pootkee Colliery the Managing Agents of which are M/s. Karam Chand Thapar and Brothers (P) Limited, P.O. Bhowra, Dist. Dhanbad was justified in retiring the following workmen (the names of the workmen are given in the schedule attached to the award) on completion of their 58th year of age ? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled and what should be the age of retirement ?"

2. It is not disputed that Amlabad, Bhowra, KanKane and Pootkee Collieries situated in Dhanbad District were previously owned by M/s. Eastern Coal Co. Ltd. M/s. Macnill Barry Limited were the Managing Agents of the owner company. All these workers started their career during the time of the ownership of M/s. Eastern Coal Co. Ltd. On 1-1-55 Messrs Bhowra KanKane Collieries Limited purchased the group of the said 4 collieries and M/s. Karam Chand Thapar &

Brothers (P) Limited became the Managing Agents of the same. When this transfer of ownership was going on the workmen raised an industrial dispute putting up a charter of demands relating to their service conditions etc. They demanded, vide strike notice dated 25-12-54, that the service conditions including their grading, increment, leave etc. shall remain unaltered under the management of the purchasing company. Similar was the demand with respect to existing facilities and privileges. One of the demands was that the employees of the affected 4 collieries should not be governed by the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (P) Limited and the Certified Standing Orders inforce for the colliery should only be followed.

3. Pursuant to the raising of this industrial dispute conciliation proceedings started and a settlement was arrived at in which the Union dropped the demand that the employees of the above 4 collieries should not be governed by the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar Bros. (P) Limited and the Certified Standing Orders in force for the colliery should only be followed. What was the effect of this dropping out of the demand became the subject matter of decision by the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 90 of 1966. Workmen of KanKane Colliery and Amlabad Colliery of M/s. Bhowra KanKane Colliery of M/s. Bhowra KanKane Collieries KanKane Colliery of M/s. Bhowra KanKane Collieries Limited, Dhanbad reported in Volume 2 of S. C.L.J. page 903 equal to 1967-I.I.J. 714 it was held that :—

"Dropping of the demand clearly meant that they (workmen) agreed to be governed by those service rules (the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar and Brothers).....

Agreement dated 14-1-55 showed that the workmen acquiesced in the applicability of the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (P) Ltd., to themselves and consequently, the retirement of the 11 workmen under Rule 11(c) of these rules was perfectly valid."

4. According to the rules of Thapar Brothers the age of retirement was 55 years but in consequence of the award of 4th Industrial Tribunal, West Bengal given in Reference 3215 D.I.S./D/ii L-32/55 dated 18-7-55 and corrigendum No. 1496 D.I.S./D/ii L-32/55 dated 11-4-56 & 417-ii R/IR/ii R/6(B)158 dated 2-4-58 published in Extra-ordinary Calcutta Gazette dated 3-10-66 under Labour Department Order No. 4817-IR/iR/ii-L-16(B)/57 dated 13-9-60, the rules were amended and the age of superannuation was raised to 58 years. This award was given in the dispute raised by the workmen at Calcutta headquarters of the Thapar Brothers Company.

5. In order to get out of the binding effect of the decision of the Supreme Court mentioned above, the Union gave a notice of termination of settlement. All the workers with respect to whom this dispute has been raised have undoubtedly attained the age of 58 years. There is no allegation that due to the age of weakness etc. they have become incapacitated to work properly.

6. The case of the management is that the workmen are governed by the service rules of Thapar Brothers because they are not inconsistent with the Standing Orders. The rules provide for retirement at the age of 58 years. The decision of the Supreme Court is binding and operates res judicata. In any case if the Tribunal decides to fix up an age of retirement, it should follow the award of the Calcutta Tribunal and fix 58 years of age as the proper age for retirement so as to infuse new and young blood in the industry in the interest of its proper working and production. On that account also the retirement of the said workers should be deemed to be justified.

7. The consolidated case of Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and Bihar Koya Mazdoor Sabha is that the workmen were governed by the Standing Orders and not by the rules of the Thapar Brothers. The decision of the Supreme Court has no more a binding effect on the workmen. The service conditions of the workmen have remained unchanged after the transfer of the ownership as per settlement. The general practice in the coal mines in the area is that the employment continues till a worker is physically incapacitated. The transferee management of the Bhowra Colliery never informed

the workmen nor obtained their consent for the applicability of the service rules of M/s. Thapar Brothers. While the management has retained these 32 workmen on attaining the age of 58 years it has allowed many others to continue to work even after crossing that age limit. This has introduced an element of discrimination and arbitrariness which is unconstitutional. The action of the management is thus not justified and the workmen are entitled to be reinstated with full back wages.

8. The settlement dated 4-1-55 was in fact a tripartite agreement between Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on the one hand and M/s. Eastern Coal Company and M/s. Bhowra Kan Kanee Collieries Limited on the other hand. In the course of arguments I have been told that M/s. Eastern Coal Co. Ltd., retained some liability under the transfer agreement to pay some pensionary benefits etc. to the old employees who had started their career during the time of that company. The settlement is Ext. M-2 & Ext. M-3. The Union did give a notice of termination of settlement on 18-1-68 to M/s. Bhowra Kan Kanee Collieries Ltd., purporting to be a notice under Section 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Admittedly no notice was given to the third signatory of the settlement. Under Sub-Section (2) of Section 19 it is incumbent for the party terminating the settlement to give a notice in writing 'to the other party or parties' which means if there are more than one parties to the settlement the notice should be served to all of them. Notice to only one of the parties is not sufficient compliance of the provisions of Section 19(2). Under the circumstances I am of the view that the settlement has not been successfully terminated and the binding force of the settlement as well as of the Supreme Court judgment referred to above continues to govern the parties. According to the Supreme Court decision the union had impliedly agreed to be governed by the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thanar & Bros. Limited—the Managing Agents of the transferee concerned. The amended rules as said above do contemplated retirement at the age of 58 years. It is not disputed that all these workmen have completed the age of 58 years and as such their retirement cannot be said to be unjustified.

9. Even if it is taken for granted that the settlement stands terminated and the Supreme Court decision has lost its binding force, the retirement cannot be said to be unjustified because there is no evidence that the workers in this region continued till they are incapacitated, irrespective of the age that they attain. There is no evidence that in most of the collieries in this region there is no age of retirement and the workers are not retired only on account of reaching a particular age of superannuation. On the other hand I find that in Reference No. 37 of 1968 my predecessor Sri Sachhidanand Sinha gave an award in 1968 based on settlement between the union of Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and the employers in relation to Badjna Colliery of M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Limited which was also being managed by M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Brothers Ltd. That award has been published in Gazette of India dated 18-1-69 at page 342 of Part II. Under the terms of settlement arrived at in December, 1968 the union accepted retirement of the workers on reaching the age of superannuation of 58 years under the service rules of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Brothers Ltd.

10. Similarly in relation to another Reference No. 3 of 1967 decided by Industrial Tribunal No. 2 at Dhanbad, Khan Mazdoor Congress Union came to a settlement in relation to KanKanee Collieries under the ownership of M/s. Bhowra KanKanee Collieries Limited and managed by M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Limited in which it was agreed that the workmen of KanKanee Collieries shall be governed by the service rules of M/s. Thapar & Bros. Co. Ltd. This settlement of 1967 has its own force. It has not been terminated and the settlement arrived at between the union and the employers is binding on all the workmen of the colliery.

11. Besides that with respect to the employees of M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., Industrial Tribunal at Calcutta already gave an award as mentioned in previous paragraphs consequent to which the rules were amended and the age of retirement was raised to 58 years. This appears to be the prevailing practice of the industry and trend of the region.

12. In the case of Hindusthan Times Limited 1963—I.L.L.J. 108, workmen of Balmer Lawrie & Co. 1964—I.L.L.J. 380 and in several other cases, the Supreme Court has either fixed or approved the fixation of 58 years as the age of superannuation with respect to industrial workers. In workmen of Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd., reported in the 9th volume of S.C.I.J.J. at page 1, the Supreme Court observed that the trend was to fix the retirement age in West Bengal at 58 and in Bombay at 60 years. This region is very close to West Bengal and on regional basis it should be governed by the trend so pronounced to be prevailing in West Bengal. This also leads to the conclusion that 58 years of age of retirement appears to be the prevailing rule of the region.

13. In the year 1972 Payment of Gratuity Act came into force. Clause (r) of Section 2 of that Act lays down 58 as the age of superannuation. This speaks of legislative thinking in the matter and represents the opinion of the country.

14. In Guest, Kleen Willians (P) Ltd. Vs. Starling (P. J.) and others 1959—I.L.L.J. 405 it was observed by Hon'ble Gajendragadkar J. as he then was at page 415 that :—

"In fixing the age of superannuation Industrial Tribunals have to take into account several relevant factors. What is the nature of the work assigned to the employees in the course of their employment ? What is the nature of the wage structure paid to them ? What are the retirement benefits and other amenities available to them ? What is the character of the climate where the employees work and what is the age of Superannuation fixed in comparable industry in the same region ? What is generally the practice prevailing in the industry in the past in the matter of retiring its employees ? These and other relevant facts have to be weighed by the Tribunal in every case when it is called upon to fix up age of superannuation in an industrial dispute."

15. Of these guiding factors the practice prevailing in the industry itself, based on the agreements entered into between the workmen and the management of the same industry and in the allied industry of the region have been considered above. The trend prevailing in this eastern region of the country, as pronounced by the Supreme Court, has also been taken into consideration. On other points much of the material has not been placed by the parties before this Tribunal. With the coming into force of the Payment of Gratuity Act, Section (4) of the same has made it incumbent upon the employer to pay gratuity to an employee on his reaching the age of superannuation. According to the view of the Supreme Court where the service conditions provide for pensionary benefits or gratuity benefits it will be safer to put the age of superannuation at 58 years because the early retirement is counter balanced by those schemes of gratuity etc. Whereas in such matters the Tribunal should be careful to see that no unnecessary harm is caused to a workman by retiring at the time and period of his life when he is over burdened with the responsibilities of his growing children, the marriage of the daughters and such other factors, the Tribunal cannot lose sight of the fact that in the national interest the industry should continue to run efficiently so that the production is not thereby adversely affected. The formula of no retirement till the workman is capable to work has various lacuna. Firstly it is not very easy for a Doctor to certify that a workmen has become disabled. Even when he is infact unable to give the average maximum output expected of a workman, the pressure of the union, sympathy for the old man and his liabilities, and anxiety of securing ones own life against otherwise diseased labourers, may compel the Doctor to certify that which he would not have otherwise certified. Secondly it leaves the management free to lay hand on any worker it likes irrespective of his age and may give rise to malpractices of retiring workers on such manipulated grounds of disability. Continuance of workers, whose capacity to give proper output has been eroded by the age, will certainly cause harm to the industry and to the production at large. It is therefore necessary, for minimising malpractices, for introducing judicial scales of treatment as well as for safeguarding the national interest for productivity that an age of superannuation should be fixed by the Tribunal as desired in the Order of reference.

16. There is no evidence to support the allegation that the management is discriminating between the workers in the matter of retiring them on attaining the age of 58 years. However if any worker is retained even after 58 years of age in terms of the rules of Thapar Company it will not amount to discrimination.

17. It is therefore held that retirements were justified being in consonance with the binding rules of M/s. Thapur Brothers Ltd. However in the alternative considering all the factors discussed above I am of the view that in any case the age of superannuation should be fixed at 58 years and because the rules of Thapar & Company is more beneficial to workmen in this respect, I would like to adopt it and say according to the amended rule 11(c) the employees of the colliery shall retire from service on the 31st March immediately following the completion of their 58th year of age. In view of this conclusion it is held that the retirement of these employees was not unjustified.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Sri Bazdeo Missir	Cash Peon
2.	„ Deoman Bhagat	Watchman
3.	„ Dhampat Pandey	Watchman
4.	„ Laljee Mistry	Latheman
5.	„ Mohammed Osman	Electrician
6.	„ Chottan Dusadh	Mining Sirdar
7.	„ Mohan Dhobi	T. Mistry
8.	„ Mahiruddin	Tyndcl Mazdoor
9.	„ A. Gaffur	P. Khalasi
10.	„ Siblal Ram	Dispensary Mazdoor
11.	„ Sita Singh	Underground Trammer
12.	„ Sukar Mian	U.G. Trammer
13.	Smt. Kunti Kamin	Picking Kamin
14.	Sri Gangadhar Kamar	L. Mazdoor
15.	„ Shank Gore	Miner
16.	„ T.K. Kar	Magazine Clerk
17.	„ Nabu Khan	S.D. Mazdoor
18.	„ Nakul Gope	Banksman
19.	„ Moti Gope	P. Khalasi
20.	„ Rohan Bhowia	S. Trammer
21.	„ Jogeshwar Bhowia	S. Trammor
22.	„ Yeni Ram	U.G. Trammer
23.	„ Loacho Bhowia	U.G. Trammer
24.	„ Bisoon Barhi	U.G. Trammer
25.	„ Kali Charan	Leading Sirdar
26.	„ Murli Bhowia	L. Mazdoor
27.	„ Golak	L. Mazdoor
28.	„ Dhukanti Jaswara	Miner
29.	„ Ramlal	Miner
30.	„ Ram Sumer Jaswara	Miner
31.	„ Bhoti Dusad	Miner
32.	Smt. Bhatia Kamin	Loading Mazdoor.

The award is submitted to the Central Government in Labour Department as required by Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/130/68-LR. II]

S.O. 5396.—In pursuance of section 17 of the industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 3, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of 6 & 7 Pits Jamadoba Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron &

Steel Co., Ltd., P.O. Jealgora, Distt. Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th Dec., 1975.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 91 of 1969

Presiding Officer, Shri S. N. Johri, B.Sc., LL.M.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of 6 & 7
Pite Janadoba Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel
Co. Ltd., P. O. Jealgora, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workman.

APPEARANCES :

For Employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.
For Workman—Shri D. Narasinha, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

STATE : Bihar.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 1st December, 1975.

AWARD

Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. 2/228/68-LR-II dated 24-11-69 has referred under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the following question for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the dismissal of Sri Chanan Singh, Mechanical Foreman (T. No. 40551), 6 & 7 Pits Colliery with effect from the 4th January, 1968 by the management of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Limited, P.O. Jealgora, District Dhanbad was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The case of the management is that on 7-8-67 the Colliery Engineer asked Sri Chanan Singh, Mechanical Foreman personally to attend the break down of 32 HP haulage at J. P. Seam at 2-15 P.M. Sri Chanan Singh disobeyed this order and did not attend the break down. At 9 P.M. the same day message was sent to him through Sri Gurumit Singh H. T. Mazdoor asking Chanan Singh to attend the break down immediately but he did not turn up. Consequently charge was framed and after an enquiry in which proper opportunity was given to him the order of dismissal was passed. Considering his past misconducts the punishment could not be said to be severe or disproportionate.

3. The case of the workman is that the 32 HP haulage in question was out of order since before his shift commenced on that day. He attended to it during the time of the shift but it could not be set right. He reported the matter to Colliery Engineer who was on the surface at 2-15 P.M. The direction in question was never given by the Colliery Engineer to him at 2-15 P.M. to attend the haulage. When Gurumit Singh reached his quarter he was not there because he had gone to the cinema house. After his return the family members could not properly reproduce the message and therefore he did not attend. Allegations have been made against the irregularity of the enquiry and the severity of punishment saying that the management was vindictive.

4. The charge framed in Ext. M-1. It mentions that Sri Chanan Singh, Mechanical Foreman disobeyed the Colliery Engineer twice—firstly at 2-15 P.M. when he gave the direction personally and secondly he failed to turn up when Colliery Engineer sent a call to him at 9 P.M. through Sri Gurumit Singh, H. T. Mazdoor.

5. As for the second part there is no evidence at all. According to the charge the message was sent by Colliery Engineer while according to the para 4 of the written statement of the management the Colliery Manager had sent the message. The contradiction is material and goes to the rest of the matter so far as that part is concerned. Moreover Sri Gurumit Singh, who was sent as a messenger, was not examined. Only he could say as to what message he had left at the house of Chanan Singh. Human memory in the

matter of reproduction of oral messages is not very reliable and many times distortions are unwittingly introduced beyond shape. Admittedly Sri Chanan Singh was not at home when Gurumit Singh reached there. Sri Chanan Singh has stated on oath that his family members could not properly reproduce the message. There is no rebuttal to this evidence. Under the circumstances how could it be presumed that Sri Chanan Singh knew as to when and where or by which authority he was wanted. There was thus no duty on him to rush down at the zero hour in the night on a roving enquiry. The inference raised by the Enquiry Officer that his failure to appear in response to that message was misconduct, amounted to perverse finding based on no evidence.

6. However the finding that Shri Chanan Singh was guilty of disobedience is not based simply on the second part of the charge. It has been held in State of Maharashtra v. B. K. Takkanore A.I.R. 1967 S.C. 1353 that an administrative order which is a quasi-judicial order based on several grounds, all taken together, can however be sustained even if some of the grounds are found to be non-existent if the Court is satisfied that the authority would have passed the order on the basis of other relevant grounds and to the exclusion of the irrelevant and non-existent grounds which could not have affected the ultimate opinion or decision. In the present case I am of the view that the finding of guilt could very well be based on the first part of the charge i.e. the disobedience of orders given by the Colliery Engineer personally at 2-15 P.M.

7. In this respect it has been argued that in the departmental proceedings only Colliery Engineer has examined himself saying that he had given such an order and Sri Chanan Singh disobeyed it. That evidence has been rebutted by the statement of the workman on oath denying that any such order was given by the Colliery Engineer. There is oath against oath and the Enquiry Officer has not given any reason why he believed the Engineer and not the workman. The argument has no force. The Enquiry Officer has stated in the report that there is no reason to disbelieve the Colliery Engineer on this point. Elaborate reasons were not necessary. This Tribunal does not sit in appeal against the findings of the Enquiry Officer and is not entitled to re-assess the evidence if the findings are based on some evidence. In Central Bank of India Limited v. Prakash Chandra Jain 1969-II L.L.J. 377 S.C. it was observed that—

"the departmental authorities are, if the enquiry is otherwise properly held, the sole judges of fact's and it there be some legal evidence on which their findings can be based, the adequacy or reliability of that evidence is not a matter which can be permitted to be canvassed. It was not for the Tribunal to sit in judgment over the view taken by the Enquiry Officer about the value to be attached to the evidence of witness, even though the Tribunal thought that the witness was not reliable because of the circumstances found by the Tribunal in the evidence."

It is therefore clear that the finding with respect to this part of the charge is based on some evidence and is unassailable before this Tribunal.

8. The argument that even the Engineer could not correct the haulage because the bearing had gone out of order has no relevancy so far as the question of obedience of the order is concerned. Even if the Foreman was unable to rectify the defect, he should have either expressed his inability because he could not apprehend the defect properly or could have made another attempt in pursuance of the order.

9. However it is obvious that the fact, as admitted by the Engineer himself, that it was not possible to rectify the defect even by him (the Engineer) as the bearing had gone out of order, should have weighed in the matter of deciding the quantum of punishment. Asking a man to do the job which was not possible for him to perform because of lack of that expertise was not very much justified and its disobedience should not have invited that drastic penalty of dismissal. Under the circumstances looking to the gravity of the misconduct the punishment of dismissal was nothing short of persecution and amounted to victimisation. In such a case this Tribunal is entitled to interfere as per view expressed by the Supreme Court in Bind Construction Vs. Bhang Company Ltd. 1965—I L. L. J. 462 and by Gauhati High Court

in **Lomdhari Tanti Vs. Manager Murmuria 1975—Lab. I.C. 194** as well as by Allahabad High Court in **Moutr Company Ltd. Vs. State of U.P. 1975 Lab. I.C. 425.**

10. The punishment so awarded by the management is again successfully assailable on the ground that a notice to show cause against the proposed punishment was not given to the delinquent workman. The entries of the past misconducts were considered by the management for determining the quantum of punishment. These entries were not shown to the workman and he was not asked or given any opportunity to show cause against these entries. He could have shown or proved that the entries were not correct or that the management had failed to score out certain entries for misconduct which was subsequently set aside. One of the entries is warning given sometime in 1962. The other two are the punishments of one day suspension for negligence or disobedience awarded in 1963 and one was the punishment of suspension of 2 days awarded in 1964. The other two entries are not relevant because they relate to a charge subsequent to the present charge. The relevant entries relate to incidents in remote past. No adverse entry was there for the last three years. Even if those entries are believed it appears that the workman had considerably improved during the last three years preceding to this incident. The entries of the remote past had thus lost much of their force and sting.

11. It was held in **Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills Vs. Workman 1975—II L.L.J. 174** at page 181, by the Supreme Court that the notice to show cause against the proposed punishment is a must.

"This notice is required to be given not as a very idle formality. It has meaning and purpose. The workman may show that the findings of the Enquiry Officer are not justified on the evidence on record or that even if the findings are justified they do not warrant the extreme penalty of dismissal from service. Having regard to the nature or gravity of misconduct, the past record of the workman and other extenuating circumstances, that notice must give a reasonable opportunity to the workman. That is a condition precedent that must be satisfied before an order of dismissal can be validly passed by the employer."

This violation of the principles of natural justice goes to the root of the matter and the punishment awarded cannot however be upheld.

12. The punishment of dismissal awarded by the management therefore deserves to be set aside. The charge of disobedience is held to be established and the proceedings to that extent are held to be valid. The management should reopen the case from that stage, give proper notice to the workman proposing the punishment commensurate with the circumstances of the case and after giving proper opportunity with respect of the material that the management proposes to take into consideration for awarding the punishment, the ultimate order may be passed by it. Similarly the management shall judiciously decide the question of wages for the period beginning from the date of dismissal to the date on which the ultimate order shall now be passed. Such determination shall be judicious and not disproportionate to the ultimate punishment awarded to the delinquent workman. In view of the order the parties shall bear their own costs.

The award is submitted to the Central Government in Labour Department as required by Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer.
[F. No. 2/228/68-LRII]

S.O. 5397.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 3 Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of South Jharia Colliery P.O.

Jharia District Dhanbad of B.C.C. Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th December, 1975.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 16 of 1970

Presiding Officer, Shri S. N. Johri, B.Sc., LL.M.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to South Jharia Colliery, P.O. Jharia, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen represented by Karantikari Koyla Mazdoor Sangh.

APPEARANCES :

For Employers—(1) Sri T. P. Chowdhary, Advocate on behalf of Old Employer. (2) Sri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate on behalf of B.C.C. Limited.

For Workmen—Sri G. Prasad, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

STATE : Bihar.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 4th December, 1975.

AWARD

Government of India in Labour Department vide its Order No. 2/11/70-LRII dated the 23rd February, 1970 made a reference of the industrial dispute between the management of South Jharia Colliery and the workmen under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 framing the following question for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of South Jharia Colliery, P. O. Jharia, Dist. Dhanbad in stopping the workmen from work in the colliery with effect from 28th July, 1969 to 5th August, 1969 was justified ? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled ?"

2. It is not disputed that the management of the colliery was found committing defaults of the Coal Mines Regulations and breach of the provisions of the Mines Act. Hence the Director-General of Mines Safety stopped the working of the mines for one month between June and July 1969. When the colliery opened the management became irregular in payment of wages to the workmen because of the financial difficulties created by the closure of the mine under the order of Director-General of Mines Safety. It is again not disputed that from 28-7-1969 to 5-8-1969 the work in the colliery did not proceed and the workers did not attend. On 6-8-1969 the arrears of wages were paid to the workmen and the work was resumed. The present reference relates to the period between 28th July to 5th August only.

3. The case of the management is that the workers went on strike because the management was irregular in making payment of wages. The strike was sudden without previous notice and for the first time they were intimated by the Asstt. Labour Commissioner that the union had raised a dispute. The workmen were therefore, not entitled to any wages for this idle period. The management further raised the point that the reference was bad because the industrial dispute was not raised before the management.

4. The case of the workmen is that the employer had not made payments from 6-7-1969 onwards upto 28-7-1969. The workers became restive and on 28-7-1969 they went in a body to demand immediate payment of their dues. The employer felt insulted and in a huff stopped work in the colliery to teach workmen a lesson. There was no strike. The employer did not attend the conciliation proceedings hence they had to be concluded ex parte. The stoppage was illegal and the employer was liable to pay wages for the said idle period.

5. The case of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited which has taken over the colliery is that it is not responsible for the act of the past employer. It claims complete protection Under Section 9 & 28 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

6. It has been argued that as no dispute was directly raised before the management as per Law laid down in Sindhu Re-settlement Corporation case reported in A.I.R. 1968 S.C. 529 the reference was bad in Law. That case has been distinguished by all the High Courts and it has been held that the dispute need not be raised directly before the management. It can be raised through the Conciliation Officer. It is enough if the demand made by the workmen comes to the knowledge of the employer and is not conceded by him. The sine qua non of the exercise of the power to make a reference is that in the opinion of the appropriate Government some industrial dispute must exist or there must be an apprehension in regard to that. Thus once a reference is made by the government it will have to be presumed that the Government had applied its mind to that aspect of the matter and the dispute need not necessarily be preceded by a demand and is refusal in express terms by the parties concerned. The existence of the dispute can as well be inferred. For all these propositions of Law see Goodyear India Limited Vs. Industrial Tribunal 1969 Lab. I. C. 444(453) Rajasthan; M/s. Ganesh Sugar Mills Vs. Labour Court 1973 (26) F. L. R. 233 Allahabad; Animesh Chandra Dutta Roy Vs. Labour Court Tripura 1975 Lab. I. C. 1065 Gauhati; Radio Foundation Engineering Ltd. Vs. State of Bihar 1970 Lab. I. C. 1119 Patna and lastly another case of the Patna High Court namely Managing Contractor Vs. Presiding Officer of the Industrial Tribunal Case No. 1513 of 1969 decided by Patna High Court on 1-9-1971.

7. In the present case it is clear that the dispute was raised atleast before the Conciliation Officer who sent the copy of the letter of the union to the management and the management gave a reply to it asserting that it had not stopped the workmen. It cannot therefore be said that reference was incompetent on the account that the dispute was not raised directly by the workmen before the employer.

8. The next factual question is whether the employer had stopped the workmen on 28-7-1969 as alleged by the union or whether the workmen had gone on strike as alleged by the management. In this respect it will not be out of place to delve into some previous history. Two awards have been filed before me with respect to this very colliery given by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad. The first is Reference No. 57 of 1971 which resulted in an award dated 11-1-1973 and the second is Reference No. 82 of 1971 which resulted in the award dated 22-5-1973. In both these cases also the workers alleged stoppage of work and this very employer said that the workers had gone on strike. Both the times the Tribunal held that the plea of the employer that the workers had gone on strike was false and was not substantiated by evidence. It is thus obvious that this employer is habituated in stopping the workmen and then taking up the plea that the workmen had gone on strike.

9. However this fact cannot be decided simply on the basis of previous history. That history can only form a background for appreciation of evidence which has been given by the parties in the present case. It is not disputed that the employer was not following Mines Regulations and the provisions of Mines Act. The letter Ext. M-1 sent by Director-General of Mines safety indicates that even after the issue of notice under Section 22(1) of Mines Act, 1952 the management avoided to follow the rules and regulations and failed to comply with the directions given in the letter of Director-General of Mines Safety dated 24-6-67. This persistent default compelled the Director of Mines Safety to close the mines for one month unless the electric lamps of approved quality were supplied to the persons going below-ground. This was the trouble invited by the management itself by its own acts of persistent defaults and the management can hardly take shelter behind its own default for raising the plea that because of the closure of the mines for one month under the orders of Director of Mines Safety, it came under financial distress.

10. It is not denied that the workers were not paid wages from 6-7-69 to 28-7-69. Naturally the poor workers must have become restive. By resorting to strike their immediate goal of securing the wages could not have been fulfilled. They would have thereby further postponed the receipt of wages and would have further exposed themselves to the risk of losing the wages for the idle period. As such strike was not the prudent weapon for them. On the other hand the employer had no money to pay the wages and when the workmen demanded wages for the last 22 days it was natural for the management to stop them from work for a few days so that it could tap other resources for obtaining money for making such payments. Thus from the circumstances it is obvious that stoppage from work was a more feasible happening as against the workers going on a strike.

11. If the workers had resorted to strike the management would have come forward with a report to Asstt. Labour Commissioner and to the Government in response to the provisions of Section 22(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act which says that the employer shall send intimation of such lockout or stike on the day on which it is declared, to such authority as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government. Coal Mining was admittedly a public utility service at that time. The fact that the employer failed to send intimation to the appropriate authority indicates that there was no case of strike.

12. It is the union that approached first the Conciliation Officer which means that the workers were the aggrieved party and not the employer. The employer took no steps and did not participate in conciliation proceedings which again indicates that the employer was not keen to see that the alleged strike ended in the interest of smooth working of the coal mines.

13. If the workers had gone on illegal strike the employer should have chargesheeted them but no such proceedings were ever started and this again indicates that in fact the workers had not gone on strike.

14. It is true that colliery industry was a paying concern at that time and this coking coal mine was situated in a thickly populated area. The employer should have been interested in the working of the mine so that he could earn profits. But that does not mean that the employer shoulud not have stopped the workers. On previous two occasions also it had stopped the workers not caring for the profits and this time it had to stop the workers because of the financial distress and its incapacity to pay the wages. They had to forgo the probable profits which they would have earned by raising the coal because they had no money to pay the wages of the workmen.

15. Considering all these factors it is obvious that the workmen were stopped and naturally that stoppage under the aforesaid circumstances was unjustified. The old employer is therefore liable to pay full wages of the workmen for the said period of 9 days for which the reference has been made.

16. Bharat Coking Coal Limited is only a proforma party in the present case because Bharat Coking Coal Limited was not born at the time when this dispute arose or at the time when the reference was made. The liability of the past employer to pay the arrears of wages of the workmen, for that period when Bharat Coking Limited hal not seen the light of the day cannot be fastened upon the Bharat Coking Coal Limited in view of the Section 9 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

The award is submitted to the Central Government in Labour Department as required by Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer
[No. 2/11/70-LRII]

S.O. 5398.--In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad in the industrial

dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Digwadih Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jealgora, Dist. Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 5th December, 1975.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri K. K. Sarkar, Judge, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 11 of 1974

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

(Ministry's Order No. L-2012/186/73-LR. II dt. 1-2-74).

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Digwadih Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jealgora, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri B. N. Sharma, President, Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.

State : Bihar.

Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 29th November, 1975

AWARD

This is a reference which was sent by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour to this Tribunal for adjudication of the Industrial dispute involved with the following issues framed :

- “1. Whether the action of the management of Digwadih Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., P.O. Jealgora, Dist. Dhanbad in refusing employment to Shrimati Sushila Devi, Permanent Creche Aya with effect from the 27th January, 1973 is justified ?
2. If not to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?”.

The case of the workmen in short is as follows :—Smt. Sushila Devi was appointed as temporary Creche Aya in Jamadoba Colliery of Tata Iron & Steel Co. on 1-6-1967. On her application for confirmation in the post she was confirmed in that post w.e.f. 1st June, 1972. In early January, 1973 her parents forcibly obtained her signature on a letter purported to be her resignation from the services of the management. As she did not want to resign, she submitted a letter to the Manager of the Digwadih Colliery through the Welfare Officer on 17-1-73 stating facts to ignore the said resignation letter. On 27-1-73 she received a letter from the Chief Mining Engineer accepting her resignation w.e.f. 27-1-1973. Accordingly on 3rd February, 1973 she had written a letter to the Colliery that she did not resign from her services and requested the management about falsity of the resignation letter. She also had written other letters to the management on the issue of her forced resignation letter. The management did not reconsider her case. Accordingly an industrial dispute was raised and on the failure of conciliation proceeding a reference has been made to this Tribunal in respect of the above matter. The case of the management in short is that in consideration of 30 years of service of late Shri B. Prasad, Hindi Teacher of Jamadoba U.P. School, Smt. Sushila Devi, his wife was appointed on compassionate ground as temporary Creche Aya at Jamadoba Colliery w.e.f. 1st May, 1967. It was made clear to her that the appointment as a Temporary Creche Aya was provisional and would be withdrawn after her son had attained majority and was considered for a job. On the application

of Smt. Sushila Devi she was confirmed w.e.f. 1-6-73. On 24-1-73 she had submitted her resignation from the services of the Company requesting the management for the employment of her son as he had attained majority. He passed Matriculation examination. The management accepted her resignation w.e.f. 27-1-1973 communicating the same to her and on the application of Shri Naresh Kumar, the son of Smt. Sushila Devi dated 6-2-73 for appointment, he was offered the job of category 1 Mazdoor by a letter dated 17-2-73 and he is working as such. On 16-2-73 Smt. Sushila Devi alleged that the letter of resignation was obtained fraudulently by threat by her parents and she had withdrawn her resignation. The management held an enquiry on her allegation and did not accept the contents of Smt. Sushila Devi about her forced resignation letter.

I have stated in brief the bone of contention of the parties concerned in this case. It appears that late B. Prasad, the husband of the concerned workman Smt. Sushila Devi was a Hindi Teacher in Jamadoba U. P. School of Tisco. and on his death the concerned workman, the widow of Shri B. Prasad was given a job of Creche Aya on a temporary basis in Jamadoba Colliery in 1967 and later she was transferred to Digwadih Colliery in the same capacity. Smt. Sushila Devi resigned her job by a letter dated 24-1-73 which was accepted by the management by their letter dated 27-1-73, as maintained by the management. Smt. Sushila Devi denies the above fact and her contention is that on 14-1-73 her parents had forcibly obtained her signature on a letter purported to be her resignation but as she did not want to resign, she had submitted a letter to the manager of Digwadih Colliery through the Welfare Officer on 17-1-73 requesting the management to ignore the purported resignation. I shall now examine the respective cases of the parties in detail. According to the management the letter of resignation dated 24-1-73 is the one which has been marked Ext. M. 5 and the copy of the letter accepting her resignation is one marked Ext. M. 3. I may mention in this connection that in the Written Statement filed by the Union dated 21-6-74 there is no mention of the exact date of forced resignation letter obtained by her parents forcibly. It is simply stated in the Written Statement that in early January, 1973 or thereabout her parent had forcibly obtained her resignation on a letter purported to be her resignation. In her evidence, however, she states it was on 14-1-73 that her forced resignation was obtained by her parents. No copy of the alleged forced resignation letter dated 14-1-73 has been placed before me. Ext. W. 3 which is dated 17-1-73 is said to be her copy of letter to the manager, Digwadih Colliery informing him about the forced resignation letter obtained from her on 14-1-73. The management, however, denies the existence or receipt at any time of such letter (Ext. W. 3). I may first take up the case of the workmen about the forced resignation letter dated 14-1-73. The workman seeks to prove the delivery of the original of Ext. W. 3 by an entry in the Peon Book which is marked Ext. M. 7. Smt. Sushila Devi was examined as WW. 1 in this case. She says that she delivered the above letter personally to the Clerk in the Welfare Officer. It may be mentioned in this connection that Shri Ram Bilash Singh was the clerk of Welfare Office of Digwadih Colliery to whom Smt. Sushila Devi married after the death of her first husband Sri B. Prasad. So it comes to this that the case of the workman is that her letter dated 17-1-73 (Ext. W. 3) was delivered to Sri Ram Bilash Singh, her second time husband, who was a clerk in the Welfare Office. Shri Ram Bilash Singh was examined as WW. 2 in this case. His evidence is that the application of her wife (Ext. W. 3) was received by him in the Welfare Office and he had made the necessary endorsement in the Peon Book in respect of the receipt of this letter. The endorsement in Peon Book is marked Ext. W. 7. The last item in page 138 of the Peon Book is proved to be in the hand writing of Sri Ram Bilash Singh and the same is marked as Ext. M. 7. The endorsement is as follows : “Application of Smt. Sushila Devi for resignation withdrawal” and then “handed over to Sri M. P. Singh on 17-1-73”. If the above endorsement represents the correct state of affairs it would go some way in favour of the workmen's contention. In the face of management's contention that it is a collusive affair in between the wife and the husband, the same has to be considered from all aspects. It will appear that the relevant entry in the Peon Book does not contain the signature of Shri M. P. Singh to whom it is alleged to have been delivered by Sri Ram Bilash Singh. Shri M. P. Singh was examined in this case as MW. 2. He is a clerk in the Personal Department of the Digwadih Colliery,

who being confronted with the relevant entry in the Peon Book, denies having received any such letter alleged to have been handed over to him by Sri Ram Bilash Singh. The Welfare Officer Sri A. Kumar was examined as MW-1 and he also denies having received any letter dated 17-1-73. It appears that the date in the Peon Book has been over written as 18-1-73. The case of the management is that when a letter is received through Peon Book the person receiving the same must put his signature in token of receipt and if he refuses to put his signature an endorsement of refusal is noted. From what I have stated above it is not satisfactorily proved that the letter in question (Ext. W. 3) was made over to Shri M. P. Singh, or for that the matter, it was received by Shri Anil Kumar, Welfare Officer. Then it appears that the case of the workmen is that on 3-2-73 Smt. Sushila Devi addressed a letter to the Chief Mining Engineer informing him about his alleged previous letter dated 17-1-73 to the effect that she has not resigned her service. A copy of this letter is Ext. W. 4. The receipt of this letter is also denied by the management. The workman have not adduced satisfactory evidence to show that the original of the letter dated 3-2-1973 (W.4) was delivered to the management. The management, however, admits having received the letter of Smt. Sushila Devi dated 16-3-1973 and subsequent letters. It appears that on further representation from the side of the Union about the forced resignation letter an enquiry was held in the matter by Shri L. H. Parwatiar, Chief Personnel and Welfare Officer. Shri Parwatiar was examined before me as MW. 3 and his evidence is that he made some investigation into the allegations made by Shri B. N. Sharma on behalf of Smt. Sushila Devi. He recorded the statement of Anil Kumar, Smt. Sushila Devi and Shri M. P. Singh and he proves the statements of Sushila Devi as recorded by him. He says that Smt. Sushila Devi refused to sign on her recorded statements. Smt. Sushila Devi admits in her evidence that Shri Parwatiar held an enquiry in the matter of her resignation in which she gave her statement. The statement of Shri Sushila Devi as recorded by Shri L. H. Parwatiar is marked as Ext. M. 16. Her statement before Shri Parwatiar is that in the month of January, 1973 her late husband's relations obtained her signature in the letter of resignation forcibly. I may incidentally say here that her case in the Written Statement and her evidence before me is that her parents forcibly obtained her signature on a letter of resignation, whereas before Shri L. H. Parwatiar she said that her late husband's relations obtained her signature forcibly on the letter of resignation. These two statements of her as to who obtained her signature forcibly on a letter of resignation is contradictory. It appears that the Chief Personnel & Welfare Officer who made enquiry into the alleged forced resignation letter of Sushila Devi did not accept the case of the workmen about her forced resignation. Shri Parwatiar examined other witness also. Should I hold that the enquiry held by Chief Personnel & Welfare Officer was sham and should not be relied upon. On the face of it there is no cogent reason for me to do so. I may proceed further to get more light in the matter of resignation. The resignation letter according to the Company as received by them is marked Ext. M. 5. On the top of this resignation letter are the signature of the Manager of Digwadih Colliery, Welfare Officer Shri Anil Kumar and C.P.W.O. In the bottom portion of the Ext. M. 5 bears an endorsement of C.P.W.O. dater 27-1-73 that the resignation has been accepted with a direction that she be released. Shri B. N. Sharma representing the workmen submits that there is no entry in the register of the Company about the alleged resignation letter and acceptance of the same. The Welfare Officer Shri Anil Kumar examined as MW. 1 tells me about the procedure in respect of receipt of letters. He says that applications received from employees are not entered in the Register and letters which are despatched outside the colliery are entered into the Register in some cases but not always. He further says that the letters from the Digwadih Colliery despatched outside are generally sent through Peon Book. If this procedure is correct then Ext. M. 5 which is an internal letter does not require any entry in the Peon Book. Shri Anil Kumar Welfare Officer says in his evidence that Smt. Sushila Devi has personally handed over the resignation letter to him at 9 A. M. on 24-1-1973. He himself took the letter to the manager and got it forwarded by him. Then he took it to C. P. & W. O. at about 11 A. M. on the same day. So he says that about 7.30 A.M. on 27-1-1973 he handed over to her the letter of the management accepting her resignation. It is submitted by Shri B. N. Sharma representing the workmen that the acceptance of resignation in haste goes to show that there was something wrong somewhere.

It may be that there was some haste but as it appears from the resignation letter, Smt. Sushila Devi requested the management to accept her resignation from 27-1-1973. If that were the case some haste was natural. I may again say that the dispute is whether the contention of the workmen or the contention of the management with regard to their respective cases in the matter of resignation is true. I think that the other circumstances connected with the matter are worth considering. According to the management Ext. M. 5 dated 24-1-1973 is the resignation letter which was submitted by Smt. Sushila Devi. Sushila Devi admits in her evidence in Chief that the signature in the above resignation letter is hers. She, however, says that the date "24-1-1973" is not in her hand. So the fact remains that Smt. Sushila Devi admits her signature on the disputed resignation letter Ext. M. 5. It is not her case that her parents obtained her signature on this particular resignation letter and after putting the date thereon as 24-1-1973 submitted the same before the management. As I have already said, Smt. Sushila Devi admits that the Chief Personnel & Welfare Officer of Tisco Collieries recorded her statements and that has been marked as Ext. M. 16 before me. It appears that the C.P. & W.O. confronted her with the disputed resignation letter (Ext. M. 5) and she admitted before him that it was her signature. Thereafter she said she had again made an application to withdraw her resignation but she did not get any reply. She also said that she made an application dated 16-2-1973 that her resignation was obtained without her will. So the net effect of her evidence before the C. P. & W. O. is that she signed the resignation letter (Ext. M. 5) and after that she had made again an application to withdraw her resignation. In a way it amounts to an admission that after having signed the resignation letter dated 24-1-1973 she made an application thereafter to withdraw the same. It was not also her case before the C.P. & W.O. that her parents obtained her signature on this disputed resignation letter and submitted the same to the management after putting the date theron. One Shri S. G. Singh and one Shri S. Gope were examined before me as WW. 3 and WW. 4 in connection with her allegation about her signature having been forcibly obtained by her parent on 14-1-1973. When this story of force has been introduced it requires to be seen if and how it happened. WW. 3 in his chief says that he was living in a quarter by the side of the Smt. Sushila Devi. He says that Sushila Devi refused to sign a letter of resignation but her father threatened her and then he went away taking her signature on a letter of resignation. In his cross-examination he however gives a different story. He says that he was not present when the signature of Sushila Devi was obtained by her father. From his own evidence it is apparent that WW. 3 did not see the father of Sushila Devi obtaining her signature on a piece of paper forcibly. WW. 4 says that he was also living in a quarter by the side of Sushila Devi's quarter. He says he saw some people in the house of Sushila Devi who were asking her to leave the house of Ram Bilash and to come to her father's house. Sushila Devi refused to go and her father asked her to put her signature on a paper if she did not like to go to his house. Then he says that the father of Sushila Devi and other people who came with her father threatened to beat her if she did not sign the paper. Then he came back. This witness also did not actually see the father of Sushila Devi taking her signature on a piece of paper. He said something which has not been said by Sushila Devi herself. Sushila Devi does not say in her evidence like WW. 4 that her father insisted on her to leave the house of Ram Bilash and come to his own house or else she has to sign on a piece of paper. He gives the date of incident as 14-1-1973. More than 2 years have elapsed since then and it is unusual that WW. 4 would be remembering the exact date of the incident as 14-1-1973, when as it appears she does not remember his own date of birth. I have carefully perused the evidence of WW. 3 and W.W. 4 whose evidence does not inspire confidence. I should think that the workmen have failed to prove satisfactorily that her parents obtained her signature on a piece of paper forcibly on 14-1-1973. Then again there were some persons who came with the father of Sushila Devi and there was physical threat posed by them to Sushila Devi. They came and went. Thereafter her husband Ram Bilash also came. In the face of this grave provocation it is only usual that her husband, and for that matter, Sushila Devi would take some steps against the threat of violence on her and against the forcible taking of her signature by them on a piece of paper. In the ordinary course they should either go and inform the police about it or atleast they should tell this fact to some other persons who count. They did nothing of this sort and this is rather

an unusual conduct on their part not consistent with the gravity of the alleged incident. They we may look to the condition of her appointment as Creche Aya. Ext. M. 4 is the copy of the appointment letter which is not denied. It appears from this appointment letter that on the death of her first husband Sri B. Prasad who was a Hindi Teacher of Jamadoba U. P. School she was given an appointment as a temporary Creche Aya on compassionate ground. It was specifically stated in this appointment letter that her appointment was purely temporary and her appointment will be withdrawn after her son had attained majority and is considered for a job. Sushila Devi never denies that these were not the terms of her appointment as temporary Creche Aya. Of course she was made permanent in that post on her application presumably because there was still sometime left for her son to attain majority to get a job in the Colliery. It is not denied that her son by her first husband is Naresh Kumar who attained majority. According to the terms of her appointment as I have already stated, the provisional appointment of Sushila Devi as Creche Aya was to be withdrawn as her son attained majority. It would, therefore, appear that it was not unusual on the part of Sushila Devi to ask her to be relieved of her appointment as Creche Aya as her son attained majority. As a matter of fact time came for her to resign and in that context her resignation as per Ext. W.5 is not unusual. The only unusual thing for her would have been if she did not resign from her job in such circumstances. In view of the above circumstances I do not understand how things would come to such a pass that her parents had to take her signature on a resignation letter forcibly. She was living in the Company's quarters where there have been so many other quarters with many employees living therein. It is idle to think that in a locality like that some outsiders and her father would put her in such a state of threat that she would tamely sign on the resignation letter. I would have believed the Sushila Devi's story had there been any case of threat to end her life then and there if she did not resign. It does not appear that there was any such threat on her life. Now the question may arise if Sushila Devi voluntarily signed her resignation letter how is it that she would try to withdraw it within a short period. The reason is not far to seek. For this I can only refer to the statements of Sushila Devi as given before the Chief Personnel and Welfare Officer in the enquiry held by him. She was asked to justify her continuance in employment in view of the terms of her appointment. Her stand before the C.P. and W.O. was that she had left her children and family and has remarried a Clerk named Ram Bilash who is attached to the Welfare Office. If Ram Bilash left her any time she would be nowhere and so she wanted to continue in her job. So it appears that after giving her resignation letter it occurred to her that if Ram Bilash, her remarried husband, left her any time she would be in difficulty if she had no job. It is perhaps on this consideration that she wanted to withdraw her resignation. In this content it may not be wrong to think that the story of her resignation having been forcibly taken by her parent on 14-1-73 is an after thought to get out of the resignation letter dated 24-1-73 and its acceptance on 27-1-73. Now the concerned workman has imputed some motive on the part of the officers of the Colliery in getting her out of the job on the strength of an alleged forced resignation letter. Her case is that officers of the Company who are Kyastha got annoyed in her inter-caste marriage with Ram Bilash and on that score they became vindictive to her. This is denied from the other side. The facts and circumstances are not strong enough to warrant such an inference. I think that in the present day condition of society the officers of the Company are expected to be least interested as to who married whom, more so when it was the marriage of a Creche Aya and not a marriage of their kith and kin. I do not understand why on earth they should bother about such a marriage so much so as to get her out of job. It was submitted before me from the side of the workmen with reference to the Standing Orders No. 13 (Ext. W. 9) that one months notice for monthly paid staff and one weeks notice for weekly paid staff were necessary by either side for terminating the employment. It is accordingly submitted that Sushila Devi did not give one months notice in writing for leaving the job and this shows that her resignation letter was forcibly obtained. Of course the rule is there like that in the Standing Orders but it does not mean that the rule cannot be relaxed by the Company specially in the matter of resignation of this kind. If the resignation was from the side of the employee there can be no question of rigidity of this period of notice. The terms and conditions of her services provided that her

services would be terminated when her son attains majority. Her son attained majority and she resigned. It was to make room for the son of Sushila Devi for a job in the Company that might have moved the company to accept her resignation without notice. As a matter of fact it appears that her son Naresh Kumar filed a petition before the Chief Personnel and Welfare Officer, Tisco, Jamadoba Colliery for a job after the resignation of her mother since all the responsibilities had fallen on her shoulder to maintain her young sisters and minor brothers. It is the case of the Company that after the resignation of Sushila Devi was accepted Naresh Kumar has been provided a job as a Mazdoor Category-I and he is continuing in the job. Sushila Devi does not deny this fact. So in my opinion the non-insistence of the notice period by the management can better be understood than described. There may be some lapses here and there with regard to entry or non entry of some letters in the books of the Company and so on and so forth but in my opinion these are immaterial things which do not materially affect the case of the company which has been otherwise proved by facts and circumstances. As we know men may lie but circumstances do not. After all the resignation by Sushila Devi was a matter of contract so to say and its hasty acceptance to provide a job to the son of her late husband B. Prasad does not bring about a material slur on the case of the Company. According to the terms of her services Sushila Devi resigned her job and her son has been given an employment. The Company accepted her resignation from 27-1-73 and Sushila Devi again wanted back the job on grounds of her own. There was nothing wrong on the part of the management to refuse her employment. In view of the evidence on record and facts and circumstances, the case of the Company is more acceptable and I am inclined to accept the case of the management in preference to the case of the workmen.

In the result, the action of the management of Digwadih Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., P.O. Jealgora, District Dhanbad in refusing employment to Smt. Sushila Devi. Permanent Creche Aya with effect from 27th January, 1973 is justified. She is, therefore, entitled to no relief.

This is my award.

K. K. SARKAR, Presiding Officer

[No. L-2012/186/73-LR II]
G. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5399.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948(1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उपधारा (3) वरा प्रदत्त गतिकों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 28 दिसम्बर, 1975 को उस सारीबंध के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उससे अधिनियम, के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के अतिरिक्त जो पहले हो प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उपधारा(1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के अतिरिक्त जो पहले हो प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपर्यन्त केल राज्य के निम्नलिखित जिलों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

त्रिचूर जिले में चावाकड़ तालुक में बादानापल्ली एवं नाटिका के राजस्व ग्राम, तथा त्रिचूर तालुक में वेलचुरा एवं कारामुक्त के राजस्व ग्रामों के अधीन जिले।

[एस० 38013/17/75-एच०आई०]

एस० एस० सहस्रनामन, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 1975

S.O. 5399.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 28th December, 1975 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI

(except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Kerala, namely:—

The areas within the revenue villages of Karamuck and Veluthur in Trichur Taluk and the revenue village of Nattika and Vadanappally in Chawakkad Taluk in Trichur District.

[No. S-38013/17/75-HI]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Dy. Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 1975

आदेश

का० आ० 5400.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन आदेश एफ स० 673/257/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 3 सितम्बर, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निवेश दिया था कि श्री शौकत हबीब सुपुत्र एम० हबीबुल्ला, जिया मजिल भदोही, जिला वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश, को विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, वाराणसी में निरुद्ध किया जाए और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विप्रवास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि आदेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. प्रतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निवेश करती है कि वह पुलिस अधीक्षक, वाराणसी उ० प्र० के समक्ष इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[स० 673/257/75-सीमा-शुल्क VIII]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1975

S.O. 5400.—Whereas the Central Government issued order F. No. 673/257/75-Cus. VIII dated 3-9-1975 under Section 3(1) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 directing that Shri Shaukat Habib son of M. Habibullah, Zia Manzil, Bhadohi, District Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Varanasi with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange ; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Superintendent of Police, Varanasi within 7 days of the publication of this order in Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/257/75-Cus. VIII]

आदेश

का० आ० 5401.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा

120GI/75-9

(1) के अधीन आदेश एफ स० 673/259/75.—सीमा शुल्क VII तारीख, 3 सितम्बर, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निवेश दिया था कि श्री रहमत हबीब सुपुत्र एम० हबीबुल्ला, जिया मजिल भदोही, जिला वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश, को विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, वाराणसी में निरुद्ध किया जाए और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विप्रवास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि आदेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. प्रतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निवेश करती है कि वह पुलिस अधीक्षक, वाराणसी उ० प्र० के समक्ष इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[स० 673/259/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

सी० टी० ए० पिलाई, संयुक्त सचिव,

ORDER

S.O. 5401.—Whereas the Central Government issued order F. No. 673/259/75-Cus. VIII, dated 3-9-1975 under section 3(1) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 directing that Shri Rehmat Habib, son of M. Habibullah, Zia Manzil, Bhadohi, District Varanasi, U.P. be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Varanasi with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange ; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Superintendent of Police, Varanasi, U.P. within 7 days of the publication of this order in Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/259/75-Cus. VIII]

C. T. A. PILLAI, Jt. Secy.

आदेश

का० आ० 5402.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से संपादित किया गया है, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के अधीन आदेश एफ स० 673/165/75-सीमा शुल्क VIII तारीख 18 अगस्त, 1975 को जारी किया था कि श्री ललित चन्द्र धर उर्फ प्रताप चन्द्र धर सुपुत्र स्वर्णीय बीनन्धन धर, 10 बुगदास लेन कलकत्ता, को विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की दृष्टि से, प्रेसीडेंसी कारागार, कलकत्ता में निरुद्ध किया जाए और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विप्रवास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि आदेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. प्रतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निवेश करती है कि वह पुलिस उपायुक्त

गुप्तचर विभाग, लाल बाजार, कलकत्ता, के समझ इस भावेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[सं० 673/165/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5402.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/165/75-Cus. VIII dated 18-8-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Lalit Chandra Dhar, @ Pratap Chandra Dhar, S/o Late Dinabandhu Dhar, 10 Durgadas Lane, Calcutta be detained and kept in custody in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1) (b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Department, Lal Bazar, Calcutta within 7 days of the publication of this order in Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/165/75-Cus. VIII]

भादेश

का० आ० 5403.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के प्रधीन भावेश एक सं० 673/169/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 10 सितम्बर, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निदेश दिया था कि श्री अशोक कुमार नैयर सुपूत्र एम० एल० नैयर, के०-61 अंगपुरा इक्सटेंशन, नई दिल्ली की विदेशी मुद्रा के संबंधन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य करने से निष्पत्रित करने की दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, तिहार, नई दिल्ली में निश्चित किया जाए और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए, और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि भावेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम 1974 की धारा 7-(1) (ब) के प्रधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निरेश करती है कि वह पुलिस महानिरीक्षक दिल्ली के समझ इस भावेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[सं० 673/169/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5403.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/169/75-Cus. VIII dated 10-9-1975 under Section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Ashok Kumar Nayyar, S/o Shri M. L. Nayyar, K-61 Jangpura Extension, New Delhi be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Inspector General of Police, Delhi within 7 days of the publication of this order in Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/169/75-Cus. VIII]

भादेश

का० आ० 5404.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के प्रधीन भावेश एक सं० 673/252/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 18 प्रगत्ता, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निदेश दिया था कि श्री बाल कृष्ण छग्न लाल सोनी उफे बालूभाई सुपूत्र स्वर्गीय छग्न लाल प्रेमचन्द 1ए-हलवासिया रोड, कलकत्ता-7 को विदेशी मुद्रा के संबंधन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य- करने निष्पत्रित करने की दृष्टि से प्रेसीडेंसी कारागार, कलकत्ता में निश्चित किया जाए और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि भावेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. प्रतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के प्रधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निरेश करती है कि वह पुलिस उपायुक्त गुप्तचर विभाग, लाल बाजार, कलकत्ता, के समझ इस भावेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[सं० 673/252/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5404.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/252/75-Cus. VIII dated 18-8-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Balkrishna Chhaganlal Soni alias Balubhai, S/o the late Chhaganlal Premchand, 1A Halwasiya Road, Calcutta-7 be detained and kept in custody in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Department, Lal Bazar, Calcutta within 7 days of the publication of this order in Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/252/75-Cus. VIII]

भावेश

का० आ० 5405.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के प्रधीन भावेश एक सं० 673/255/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 18 प्रगत्ता, 1975 को जारी किया गया

जिसमें निदेश दिया था कि श्री बंवर लाल जैन/ई० 2/4 माडल टाउन, दिल्ली, को विवेशी मुद्रा के संबंधन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, तिहार, नई दिल्ली में निहश किया जाए और प्रभिरक्षा में रखा जाए; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि भारेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विवेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के प्रधीन व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निदेश करती है कि वह पुलिस महनिरीक्षक, दिल्ली, के समक्ष इस भारेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[स० 673/255/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5405.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/255/75-Cus. VIII, dated 18-8-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Bhanwar Lal Jain, E. 2/4, Model Town, Delhi be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi with a view to preventing him from acting, in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Inspector General of Police, Delhi within 7 days of the publication of this order in Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/255/75-Cus. VIII]

भारेश

का० प्रा० 5406.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसमें विवेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन विशेष रूप से संरक्षण किया गया है, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के प्रधीन भारेश एक स० 673/268/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 18 अगस्त, 1975 की जारी किया था जिसमें निदेश दिया था कि श्री हनुमान प्रसाद भौतिक पुत्र स्वर्गीय राम कुमार भौतिक, 184, रमेशदत्त स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, को विवेशी मुद्रा के संबंधन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, मुम्बई में निरुद्ध किया जाए और प्रभिरक्षा में रखा जाए; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि भारेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विवेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के प्रधीन व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निदेश करती है कि वह पुलिस आयुक्त डेट्र मुम्बई के समक्ष इस भारेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[स० 673/266/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5406. Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section

3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/266/75-Cus. VIII dated 19-8-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Hustimal Sagarmal Bohra, 11/13, 1st Floor, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay-1, be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in official gazette.

[F. No. 673/266/75-Cus. VIII]

भारेश

का० प्रा० 5407.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसमें विवेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन विशेष रूप से संरक्षण किया गया है, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के प्रधीन भारेश एक स० 673/268/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 18 अगस्त, 1975 की जारी किया था जिसमें निदेश दिया था कि श्री हनुमान प्रसाद भौतिक पुत्र स्वर्गीय राम कुमार भौतिक, 184, रमेशदत्त स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, को विवेशी मुद्रा के संबंधन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, कलकत्ता में निरुद्ध किया जाए और प्रभिरक्षा में रखा जाए; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि भारेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विवेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण प्रधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के प्रधीन व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निदेश करती है कि वह पुलिस उपायुक्त गुप्तवक्त्र विभाग, लाल बाजार, कलकत्ता के समक्ष इस भारेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[स० 673/268/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5407.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/268/75-Cus. VIII dated 18-8-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Hanuman Prasad Bhowika, S/o Late Ram Kumar Bhowika, 184, Ramesh Dutta Street, Calcutta, be detained and kept in custody in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of Foreign Exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Department, Lal Bazar, Calcutta within 7 days of the publication of this order in official gazette.

[F. No. 673/268/75-Cus. VIII]

आवेदन

का० आ० 5408.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के प्रधीन आवेदन एक सं० 673/288/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 19 अगस्त, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निवेश दिया था कि श्री अर्जुनलाल बोहरा राम बोहरा पुत्र दौलतराम बोहरा कमरा नं० 12 पहली मंजिल हंसराज दामोदर भवन गोवा स्ट्रीट फाटे भुम्बई-1 को विदेशी मुद्रा के संबंधन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की वृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, थाना में निरुद्ध किया जाए और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विवास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि आवेदन का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1) (ब) के प्रधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निवेश करती है कि वह पुलिस आयुक्त प्रेटर भुम्बई के समक्ष इस आवेदन के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[सं० 673/288/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5408.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/288/75-Cus. VIII dated 19-8-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Abdul Kader Merchant, S/o Haji Mohd. Moosa, Backbay view, 3/3-A, Mama Paramanand Marg, Bombay-400004, be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Thana with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in official gazette.

[F. No. 673/288/75-Cus. VIII]

आवेदन

का० आ० 5409.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के प्रधीन आवेदन एक सं० 673/289/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 19 अगस्त, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निवेश दिया था कि श्री लग्न लाल चुनी लाल जैन मेसर्स अम्बिका स्टोर्स 35 मिन्ट रोड भुम्बई, 400001 को विदेशी मुद्रा के संबंधन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की वृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, भुम्बई, में निरुद्ध किया जाए और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विवास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि आवेदन का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1) (ब) के प्रधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निवेश करती है कि वह पुलिस आयुक्त प्रेटर भुम्बई के समक्ष इस आवेदन के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[सं० 673/289/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5409.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section(1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/289/75-Cus. VIII dated 19-8-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Abdul Kader Merchant, S/o Haji Mohd. Moosa, Backbay view, 3/3-A, Mama Paramanand Marg, Bombay-400004, be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Thana with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in official gazette.

[F. No. 673/289/75-Cus. VIII]

आवेदन

का० आ० 5410.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के प्रधीन आवेदन एक सं० 673/290/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 19 अगस्त, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निवेश दिया था कि श्री लग्न लाल चुनी लाल जैन मेसर्स अम्बिका स्टोर्स 35 मिन्ट रोड भुम्बई, 400001 को विदेशी मुद्रा के संबंधन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीति से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की वृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, भुम्बई, में निरुद्ध किया जाए और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विवास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि आवेदन का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाए हुए है;

3. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1) (ब) के प्रधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निवेश करती है कि वह पुलिस आयुक्त प्रेटर भुम्बई के समक्ष इस आवेदन के राजपत्र में काशन को सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[सं० 673/290/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5410.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1)

of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/290/75-Cus. VIII dated 19-8-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Chaganlal Chunnilal Jain, M/s. Ambica Stores, 35-Mint Road Bombay-400001, be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Bombay with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in official gazette.

[F. No. 673/290/75-Cus. VIII]

आदेश

का० आ० 5411.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के अधीन आदेश एफ० सं० 673/291/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 10 सितम्बर, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निदेश दिया था कि राजिन्दर पाल ओबेरोय सुपुत्र श्री ओम प्रकाश ओबेरोय, बी० 30 डिफेंस कालोनी, नई दिल्ली को विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीत से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, तिहार, नई दिल्ली में निरुद्ध किया जाये और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाये;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश से कि आदेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाये हुये है;

3. प्रतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुये उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निदेश करती है कि वह पुलिस आयुक्त प्रेटर मुम्बई के समक्ष इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[सं० 673/291/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5411.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/291/75-Cus. VIII dated 19-8-1975 under Section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Pukhraj Ved Chand Jain, M/s. Ambica Stores, 35-Mint Road, Bombay-400001 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in official gazette.

[F. No. 673/291/75-Cus. VIII]

आदेश

का० आ० 5412.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के अधीन आदेश एफ० सं० 673/302/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 10 सितम्बर, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निदेश दिया था कि राजिन्दर पाल ओबेरोय सुपुत्र श्री ओम प्रकाश ओबेरोय, बी० 30 डिफेंस कालोनी, नई दिल्ली को विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीत से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की दृष्टि से दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, तिहार, नई दिल्ली में निरुद्ध किया जाये और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाये;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश से कि आदेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाये हुये हैं;

3. प्रतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुये उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निदेश करती है कि वह पुलिस महा निरीक्षक, दिल्ली के समक्ष इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[सं० 673/302/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII]

ORDER

S.O. 5412.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/302/75-Cus. VIII dated 10-9-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Rajinder Pal Oberoi, s/o Shri Om Prakash Oberoi, B-30 Defence Colony, New Delhi be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1) (b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Inspector General of Police, Delhi within 7 days of the publication of this order in official gazette.

[F. No. 673/302/75-Cus. VIII]

आदेश

का० आ० 5413.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के अधीन आदेश एफ० सं० 673/327/75-सीमा शुल्क-VIII तारीख 23 सितम्बर, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निदेश दिया था कि श्री अशोक सोलमेन एम० 30 एम० डी० एस० ई० भाग I नई दिल्ली, को विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीत से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की दृष्टि से, केन्द्रीय कारागार, तिहार, नई दिल्ली में निरुद्ध किया जाये और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाय;

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि आदेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाये हुए है;

3. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विवेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निवेश करती है कि वह पुलिस महानीशक विल्सन के समक्ष इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[सं० 673/327/75—सीमा एस्क-III]

ORDER

S.O. 5413.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/327/75-Cus. VIII dated 23-9-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Ashok Solomen, M-30 N.D.S.E. Part I, New Delhi be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Inspector General of Police, Delhi within 7 days of the publication of this order in official gazette.

[F. No. 673/327/75-Cus. VIII]

आदेश

का० आ० 5414.—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिन्हें विवेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(1) के अधीन एक सं० 673/328/25-सीमा एस्क-III तारीख 23 सितम्बर, 1975 को जारी किया था जिसमें निवेश दिया था कि श्री प्रताप इस्सर दास भाटिया सं० 35 लीसरी मजिल वासिन वाला मंजिल चक्का स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई, 400003 को विवेशी मुद्रा के संबंधन के प्रतिकूल किसी भी रीत से कार्य करने से निवारित करने की वृष्टि से नासिक रोड केन्द्रीय कारागार, नासिक में निरुद्ध किया जाए और अधिकारियों द्वारा खाली रखा जाए; और

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि उपरोक्त व्यक्ति, इस उद्देश्य से कि आदेश का निष्पादन न हो सके, फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपाये हुए है;

3. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, विवेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 7(1)(ब) के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त व्यक्ति को निवेश करती है कि वह पुलिस आयुक्त प्रेटर मुम्बई, के समक्ष इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के सात दिन के भीतर हाजिर हो।

[सं० 673/328/75-सीमा एस्क-III]

सुरजीत सिंह, उप सचिव

ORDER

S.O. 5414.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and

Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 issued order F. No. 673/328/75-Cus. VIII dated 23-9-1975 under section 3(1) ibid directing that Shri Pratap Issardas Bhatia, No. 35 IIIrd floor, Wasinwala Manzil, Chakla Street, Bombay-400003 be detained and kept in custody in the Nasik Road Central Prison, Nasik with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange; and

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. The Central Government in exercise of powers under section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 hereby direct the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police Greater Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in official gazette.

[F. N. 673/328/75-Cus. VIII]

SURJIT SINGH, Dy. Secy.

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1975
बीमा

का० आ० 5415.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, साधारण बीमा कारबार (राष्ट्रीय, करण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 57) की धारा 16 की उप-धारा (6) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए साधारण बीमा (पर्यवेक्षी, लिपिकीय और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारीबृन्द के बेतनमानों और सेवा की अन्य शर्तों का सुव्यवस्थीकरण और पुनरीक्षण) स्कीम, 1974 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. (1) इस स्कीम का नाम साधारण बीमा (पर्यवेक्षी, लिपिकीय और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारीबृन्द के बेतनमानों और सेवा की अन्य शर्तों का सुव्यवस्थीकरण और पुनरीक्षण) द्वितीय संघोषण स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी;

2. साधारण बीमा (पर्यवेक्षी, लिपिकीय अधीनस्थ कर्मचारीबृन्द के बेतनमानों और सेवा की अन्य शर्तों का सुव्यवस्थीकरण और पुनरीक्षण) स्कीम, 1974 में, पैरा 13 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित पैरा 13क अतः द्वायापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“13क. उद्भूत पेंशन का संरक्षण—(2) इस स्कीम में सम्मिलित किसी बात का, किसी पेंशन के संदाय पर, जिसमें 1 जनवरी, 1973 को यथा प्रवृत्त पेंशन या अधिवर्धिता स्कीम के प्रत्यु-सरण में किसी कर्मचारी को उद्भूत कुटुम्ब पेंशन या अधिवर्धिता कायदे भी है, कोई प्रमाण नहीं होगा।

(2) उप-पैरा (1) के प्रधीन संदेश रकम कर्मचारियों को लागू होने वाले बेतनमान पर लिए गए मूल बेतन पर और निरस्तर सेवा के वर्षों की संख्या के प्राशार पर ऐसे प्रवधारित की जाएगी भानों वह 1 जनवरी, 1974 के पूर्व सेवा निवृत्त हुआ था।

(3) उप-पैरा (2) के प्रधीन प्रवधारित रकम, कर्मचारी को उसकी सेवा निवृत्ति पर अथवा उसके सेवा में न रहने पर संवेद्य होगी तथा पेंशन उस सारी वर्षों से आरम्भ होगी, जिस को कि वह सुसंगत पेंशन या सेवा निवृत्ति या अधिवर्धिता स्कीम के अनु-सार सामान्यतया आरम्भ होती।”

[का० सं० 65(8) बीमा 3/15-ई/74]

प्रार०डी० खानवलकर, प्रब्र. सचिव

(Department of Revenue & Insurance)

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1975.

INSURANCE

S.O. 5415.—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (6) of section 16 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 (57 of 1972), the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical Subordinate Staff) Scheme, 1974, namely :—

1. (1) This Scheme may be called the General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other (conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Second Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette;

2. In the General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Scheme, 1974, after paragraph 13, the following paragraph 13A shall be inserted, namely:—

"13A. Protection of acquired pension.—(1) Nothing contained in this Scheme shall affect the payment of any pension including family pension or superannuation benefits accrued to any employee in accordance with the pension or superannuation Scheme as in force before the 1st day of January, 1973.

(2) The amount payable under sub-paragraph (1) shall be determined on the basic pay drawn in the scale of pay applicable to the employees on 1st December, 1972 and on the basis of number of years of continuous service rendered, as if he had retired before the 1st day of January, 1973.

(3) The amount determined under sub paragraph (2) shall be payable to the employee on his retirement or on his ceasing to be in service, pension to commence with effect from the date from which it would have ordinarily commenced in accordance with the relevant pension or superannuation Scheme".

[F. No. 65(8) Ins. III/15A/74]

R. D. KHANWALKAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 27th September, 1975

S.O. 5416.—In English notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) No. S.O. 1844 dated the 20th May, 1975, published on pages 2141-2143 of the Gazette of India, Part II-Section 3 subsection (ii) dated the 21st June, 1975, the following shall be inserted in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph (1) :—

"They shall come into force on the 7th days of April, 1975".

[F. 1/3/73-Coin.]

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई विरली, 17 विसम्बर, 1975

(सम्मानकृ उद्योग विकास नियन्त्रण)

का० प्रा० 5417.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, तम्बाकू थोर्ड अधिनियम, 1975 (1975 का 4) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पहली जनवरी, 1976 से तम्बाकू थोर्ड के नाम से भाल एक थोर्ड, स्थापित करती है जिसमें निम्नलिखित सबस्य होंगे, अर्थात् :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. श्री आर० तिशमलार्ही,
प्रभर सचिव, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय
उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली
धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन निर्वाचित | प्रध्यक्ष |
| 2. श्री पी० ग्रनकिनीहू० प्रसादवराव,
संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा),
2, पंडित पंत मार्ग, नई दिल्ली ।
स्थायी पता :
14, क्रास रोड, बौद्धी लाइन
बरोडीपेट, गुरुटूर (आ० प्र०) | सदस्य
(लोक सभा द्वारा निर्वाचित) |
| 3. श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन,
संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा),
68, नार्थ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली
स्थायी पता :
45-ए, पेरिस्वामी रोड,
आर० एस० पुरम, कोयम्बटूर-2
(समिलनाङ्क) | सदस्य
(लोक सभा द्वारा निर्वाचित) |
| 4. श्री एम आर० कृष्णन,
संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा),
4, कृशक रोड, नई दिल्ली ।
स्थायी पता :
हाउस नं० 6-60, ग्रामदाल,
जिला हैदराबाद । | सदस्य (राज्य सभा द्वारा निर्वाचित) |
| 5. डा० डम्बू० जी० बालुंजकर,
निदेशक,
तम्बाकू विकास निदेशालय,
3-ए, एलडम्स रोड, तेयनमपेट,
मद्रास-600018 | सदस्य—कृषि से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय
का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के
लिए। |
| 6. श्री ए० होडा, उप-सचिव,
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय,
नई दिल्ली । | सदस्य—वाणिज्य से सम्बन्धित
मंत्रालय का प्रतिनिधित्व
करने के लिए। |
| धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के खण्ड (ग) के उपखण्ड (ii) के अधीन नियुक्त | |
| 7. श्री एच० के० नरुला,
सहायक विस्तीर्ण सलाहकार
(वाणिज्य) अथवा विभाग,
वित्त मंत्रालय,
नई दिल्ली । | सदस्य—वित्त से सम्बन्धित मंत्रा-
लय का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के
लिए। |
| धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के खण्ड (ग) के उपखण्ड (iii) के अधीन नियुक्त | |
| 8. श्री आर० के० टिक्कू,
संयुक्त सचिव,
उद्योग तथा नागरिक पूर्ति
मंत्रालय, उद्योग भवन,
नई दिल्ली । | सदस्य—प्रौद्योगिक विकास से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय का प्रति-
निधित्व करने के लिए। |
| धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के खण्ड (ग) के उपखण्ड (iv) के अधीन नियुक्त | |
| 9. डा० एन० सी० गोपालाचारी,
निदेशक केन्द्रीय तम्बाकू
अनुसंधान संस्थान, राज्यमुद्री-4 | सदस्य—भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान
परिषद का प्रतिनिधित्व करने
के लिए। |
| धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के खण्ड (ग) के उपखण्ड (v) के अधीन नियुक्त | |
| 10. डा० एन० सी० गोपालाचारी,
निदेशक केन्द्रीय तम्बाकू | सदस्य—भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान
परिषद का प्रतिनिधित्व करने
के लिए। |
| धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के खण्ड (ग) के उपखण्ड (vi) के अधीन नियुक्त | |

10. कृष्णनिदेशक,
प्रांध्र प्रदेश सरकार,
हैवराबाद।
धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के खण्ड (ग) के उप खण्ड (vii) के अधीन नियुक्त
11. डा० आर० द्वारकीनाथ,
कृष्णनिदेशक, कर्नाटक सरकार,
बंगलौर।
धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के खण्ड (घ) के अधीन नियुक्त
12. श्री टी० एल० शर्मा,
तम्बाकू विकास अधिकारी,
मुजफ्फरपुर।
13. श्री एस० श्री० पटेल,
अपर निवेशक, कृष्ण
गुजरात सरकार,
अहमदाबाद।
धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के खण्ड (ङ) के अधीन नियुक्त
14. श्री श्री० श्री० शिवर्या,
महासचिव, भारतीय तम्बाकू
संगम, गुट्टूर, तथा अध्यक्ष,
भारतीय तम्बाकू विकास परिषद्
नराकोडूर, छेकरालू से होकर,
जिला गुट्टूर।
15. श्री गरिकापट्टी सीतारमैया,
अध्यक्ष,
नेल्लोर प्रीर अंगोला जिलों की तम्बाकू
उत्पादक संगम,
कोडाकूर, डाकखान, सिंगारावा-
कोडा से होकर, आर० एस०
कोडाकूर, तालुक जिला प्रकाशम,
प्रांध्रप्रदेश।
16. श्री जी० वासंथा,
पुरपोतमन,
जिला कुलारपेट से होकर,
जिला गुट्टूर, प्रांध्र प्रदेश।
17. श्री श्री० श्री० नरसेध्या,
प्रबन्धक साक्षेदार,
मैसर्सै शंगनेय दोबाको कम्पनी,
तंगूटूर, जिला प्रकाशम,
प्रांध्र प्रदेश।
18. श्री छब्बरोलू रमेया,
प्रबन्ध निवेशक,
मैसर्सै छब्बरोलू हस्मुमाथम्या
एंड क०, गुट्टूर।
19. श्री ए० एस० चौधरी,
संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा),
प्रबन्ध निवेशक, नवभारत
एस्ट्रप्राइजेज प्रा० लि०,
गुट्टूर।
दिल्ली का पता :
11, सोशल एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-3
20. श्री सी० सी० अष्टाया,
अध्यक्ष,

सदस्य—प्रांध्र प्रदेश सरकार का
प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए।
सदस्य—कर्नाटक सरकार का
प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए।
सदस्य—तम्बाकू विकास अधिकारी,
मुजफ्फरपुर।
सदस्य—गुजरात सरकार का
प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए।

तम्बाकू नियांति संवर्धन परिषद्,
मद्रास, सदस्य, स्थानीय शोड़,
मैसर्सै इंडियन लीक टोबाको
डेवलपमेंट क० लि०, गुट्टूर।
21. श्रीवैचन्द्र सी० शाह,
754 शाहूद सदन,
गोदी घैै, निपानी,
जिला बेलगाम।

सदस्य—तम्बाकू विपणन में
विशेषज्ञ।

[का० सं० 18(14)/75/ई० पी० (एमी-1)]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1975

(Tobacco Industry Development Control)

S.O. 5417.— In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 (4 of 1975), the Central Government hereby establishes with effect from the 1st January, 1976, a Board to be called the Tobacco Board consisting of the following namely:

1. Shri R. Tirumalai: Chairman.
Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.
Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 4
2. Shri P. Ankineedu Member (Elected by the Lok Prasadarao, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), 2, Pandit Pant Marg, New Delhi.
Permanent address:
14th Cross Road, 4th Line, Barodipet, Guntur (A.P.)
3. Smt. Parvathi Krishnan, Member (Elected by the Lok Sabha)
Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) 68, North Avenue, New Delhi.
Permanent address:
45-A, Periswami Road R. S. Puram, Coimbatore-2 (Tamil Nadu)
4. Shri M.R. Krishna, Member (Elected by the Rajya Sabha)
Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) 4 Kushak Road, New Delhi.
Permanent address:
House No. 6-60 Alwal Hyderabad Distt.
Appointed under sub-clause (i) clause (c) of sub-section (4) of Section 4.
5. Dr. W.G. Walunjkar, Member To represent the Ministry dealing with Agriculture.
Director, Directorate of Tobacco Development, 3-A Eldams Road, Teynampet, Madras-600018.
Appointed under sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 4
6. Shri A. Hoda, Deputy Member To represent the Ministry dealing with Commerce.
Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.
Appointed under sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 4
7. Shri H.K. Narula, Member To represent the Ministry dealing with Finance.
Assistant Financial Advisor (Commerce), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi
Appointed under sub-clause (iv) of clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 4

8.	Shri R.K. Tikku, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.	Member	To represent the Ministry dealing with Industrial Development.	20.	Shri C.C. Appaya, Chairman, Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Madras, Member, Local Board M/s. Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. Ltd., Guntur	Member	Expert in tobacco marketing.
	Appointed under sub-clause (v) of clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 4						
9.	Dr. N.C. Gopalachari Director, Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry-4.	Member	To represent the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	21.	Shri Devchand C. Shah, 754 Shah Sadan Gandhi Chowk, Nipani, Belgaum District.	Member	Expert in tobacco marketing.
	Appointed under sub-clause (vi) of clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 4						
10.	Director of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.	Member	To represent the Government of Andhra Pradesh.				[File No. 18/14/75-EP(Agril. I)]
	Appointed under sub-clause (vii) of clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 4						
11.	Dr. R. Dwarakinath, Director of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore	Member	To represent the Government of Karnataka.				
	Appointed under clause (d) of sub-section (4) of section 4						
12.	Shri T.L. Sharma, Tobacco Development Officer, Muzaffarpur.	Member	To represent the Government of Bihar.				
13.	Shri S.V. Patel, Additional Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.	Member	To represent the Government of Gujarat.				
	Appointed under clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 4						
14.	Shri B.V. Sivaiah, General Secretary, Indian Tobacco Association, Guntur and Chairman, Indian Tobacco Development Council, Narakodur, via Chohrolu, Guntur District.	Member	To represent the growers of tobacco.				
15.	Shri Grikapatti Seetaramaiah, President, Nellore and Ongole Districts Tobacco Growers Association, Kandukur P.O. via Singarayakonda, R.S. Kandukur Taluk Prakasam Distt. A.P.	Member	To represent the growers of tobacco.				
16.	Shri G. Dasaiyah, Purshattaman, via Chillikularpet, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Member	To represent the growers of tobacco.				
17.	Shri B.V. Narasaiah, Managing Partner, M/s. Anjneya Tobacco Company, Tangutur, Prakasam Distt., Andhra Pradesh.	Member	To represent dealers and exporters (including packers) of tobacco and tobacco products.				
18.	Shri Chebrolu Ramaliah, Managing Director, M/s. Chabrolu Hannumaiah & Co., Guntur.	Member	To represent dealers and exporters (including packers) of tobacco and tobacco products.				
19.	Shri A.S. Chowdhri, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), Managing Director, Nava Bharat Enterprises Pvt. Ltd, Guntur. Delhi address: 11 Lodi Estate, New Delhi-3	Member	To represent the Manufacturers of tobacco products.				

का० सं० 5448.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, तमाकू बोर्ड प्रधिनियम, 1975 (1975 का 4) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) धारा प्रदत्त मस्तिशों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पहली जनवरी, 1976 की उस दिन के लिए नियत करती है जबकि उक्त प्रधिनियम उपलब्ध, उसके प्रभावात् 3 की ओङ्कार, प्रवृत्त होंगे।

[का० सं० 18/14/75-ई० पी० (एप्री-1)]

S.O. 5418.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 (4 of 1975), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of January, 1976, as the date on which the provisions of the said Act, except Chapter III thereof, shall come into force.

[File No. 18/14/75-EP (Agril. I)]

का० सं० 5419.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, तमाकू उपकर प्रधिनियम, 1975 की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) धारा प्रदत्त मस्तिशों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पहली जनवरी, 1976 की उस दिन के स्पष्ट में नियत करती है जबकि उक्त प्रधिनियम के उपलब्ध, उपकी धारा 3 की ओङ्कार, प्रवृत्त होंगे।

[का० सं० 18(14)/75-ई० पी० (एप्री-1)]

S.O. 5419.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Tobacco Cess Act, 1975 (26 of 1975), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of January, 1976, as the date on which the provisions of the said Act, except section 3 thereof, shall come into force.

[File No. 18/14/75-EP (Agril. I)]

का० सं० 5420.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, तमाकू उपकर प्रधिनियम, 1975 (1975 का 26) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) धारा प्रदत्त मस्तिशों का प्रयोग करते हुए, आधे प्रतिशत की ऐसी सीमाशून्य की दर के लिए नियमित करती है जोकि तमाकू बोर्ड प्रधिनियम, 1975 (1975 का 4) के प्रयोगनों के लिए उपकर के लिए, उस समी तमाकू पर, जिसका नियमित किया जाता है, उद्घाटन और संवर्धन किया जाएगा।

[का० सं० 18/14/75-ई० पी० (एप्री-1)]

अंशहस्त्र होडा, उप-सचिव

S.O. 5420.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 4 of the Tobacco Cess Act, 1975 (26 of 1975), the Central Government hereby specifies half per

cent ad volorem as the rate of the duty of customs which shall be levied and collected, by way of a cess for the purposes of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 (4 of 1975), on all tobacco, which is exported.

[File No. 18/14/75-EP (Agri. I)]

ANWARUL HODA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5421.—नियाति (बाणिज्यी, नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) प्रधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग कर द्वाएँ केन्द्रीय सरकार नियाति निरीक्षण अभिकरण प्रशादायी भविष्य निधि नियमों में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम घोषी है, अर्थात् :—

1. इन नियमों का नाम नियाति निरीक्षण अभिकरण प्रशादायी भविष्य निधि (संशोधन) नियम, 1975 है।

2. नियाति निरीक्षण अभिकरण प्रशादायी भविष्य निधि नियम, 1969 के नियम 1 में उप-नियम (3) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित उप-नियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"(3) ये 21 जून, 1969 की प्रवृत्त होंगे।"

[सं० 1/20/73-निय० तथा श० सं०]

कौ० श्री० बालसुजामण्यम, उप-निदेशक

New Delhi, the 27th December, 1975

S.O. 5421.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Export Inspection Agency Contributory Provident Fund Rules, 1969; namely :—

1. These Rules may be called the Export Inspection Agency Contributory Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1975.

2. In rule 1 of the Export Inspection Agency Contributory Provident Fund Rules, 1969, for sub rules (3), the following sub rules shall be substituted, namely :—

“(3) They shall come into force on the 21st June, 1969.”

[No. 1/20/73/E. I & E.P.]

K. V. BALASUBRAMANIAM, Dy. Director

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1975

(वाय नियन्त्रण)

का० आ० 5422.—वाय नियम, 1954 के नियम 4 तथा 5 के माध्यम परिवर्तित, वाय प्रधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का 29) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (क) तथा (छ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उद्योग तथा बाणिज्य के अपर निवेशक, केरल सरकार के स्थान पर उद्योग तथा बाणिज्य के राज्य निवेशक, केरल सरकार को, तथा उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन स्थापित वाय बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में श्री मुमताज़ प्रहसन को, 22 अगस्त 1978 तक जिसमें यह तारीख भी शामिल है, एतएँ द्वारा नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार के बाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 444 (ई) दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1975 में निम्नोक्त संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में,—

(i) मध्य 6 के सामने स्थान एक में दी गई प्रतिलिपि के स्थान पर निम्नोक्त प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात् :—

"उद्योग तथा बाणिज्य के राज्य निदेशक,
केरल सरकार,
निवेशक।"

(ii) मध्य 16 तथा स्थान 1 में उससे सम्बन्धित प्रतिलिपि के बाद प्रतिलिपि के सामने दूसरे स्थान में निम्नोक्त जोड़ा जाए "आप एस्टेटों तथा बागानों और वाय उगाने वालों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते थाले अधिक्षित," अर्थात् :—

"16 प० श्री मुमताज़ प्रहसन,
दि० नामदंग दी कम्पनी लिमिटेड,
4, मैंगोई लेन,
कलकत्ता-700001."

[सं० ई० 12012 (1)/74-प्लान्ट(ए)]

एस० महादेव अग्न्यर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1975
(Tea Control)

S.O. 5422.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (g) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953), read with rules 4 and 5 of the Tea Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints the State Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala, vice the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala and Shri Mumtaz Ahmed, as members of the Tea Board established under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act upto, and inclusive of, the 22nd August, 1978 and makes the following amendments in the notification of the Tea Board established under sub-section (1) of section No. S. O. 444(E), dated the 23rd August, 1975, namely:—

In the said notification,—

(i) for the entry in the first column against item 6, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"State Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum";

(ii) after item 16 and the entry relating thereto in the first column, the following shall be inserted against the entry in the second column "Persons representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea", namely:—

"16A. Shri Mumtaz Ahmed, The Namdang Tea Company Limited, 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta-700001."

[No. E. 12012(1)/74-Plant (ए)]
S. MAHADEVA TYER, Under Secy.

उद्योग और नागरिक पृति संबालय

(नागरिक पति और सहकारिता विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5423.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, अग्रिम संविधान (वित्तियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 74) की धारा 5 के अधीन दी गई मान्यता के नवीकरण के लिए ऐप्पर एण्ड जिजर मॉन्टेन्स एसोसिएशन लिमिटेड, मुम्बई द्वारा आवेदन किए जाने पर, वायदा बाजार वायोग के परामर्श से विवार कर लेने पर और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि ऐप्सा करना व्यापार और सोकहित में भी होगा उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महाराष्ट्र राज्य में यथाप्रवृत्त मुम्बई साधारण खण्ड प्रधिनियम 1904 (1904 का मुम्बई प्रधिनियम 1) में यथापरिमाणित बृहत्तर मुम्बई की सीमाओं के भीतर काली मिर्झी की प्रग्रिम संविधानों की आश्रित उक्त एसोसिएशन को 19 जनवरी, 1976 से 18 जनवरी 1977 तक (जिसमें दोनों दिन सम्पूर्ण दिन हैं) एक वर्ष की प्रतिशिक्षण कालावधि के लिए एन्ड्रूद्वारा मान्यता प्रदान करती है।

एतद्वारा ये गई मान्यता इस पर्त के अधीन होगी कि उक्त एसोसिएशन ऐसे निवेशों का अनुपालन करेगा जो वायदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा समर्थन समय पर दिए जायें।

[सं. का० 12(24)/आई० टी०/75]

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Department of Civil Supplies and Co-operation)

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1975

S.O. 5423.—The Central Government having considered in consultation with the Forward Markets Commission, the application for renewal of recognition made under Section 5 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, (74 of 1952) by the Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd. Bombay and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of the trade and also in the public interest so to do, hereby grants, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, recognition to the said Association for a further period of one year from the 19th January, 1976 to the 18th January, 1977 (both days inclusive) in respect of forward contracts in pepper within the limits of Greater Bombay as defined in the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bombay Act I of 1904), as in force in the State of Maharashtra.

2. The recognition hereby granted is subject to the condition that the said Association shall comply with such directions as may, from time to time, be given by the Forward Markets Commission.

[F. No.12(24)-IT/75]

का० आ० 5424.—फेन्ड्रीय सरकार, अप्रिम संविदा (वित्तियम), 1952 (1952 का 74) की धारा 5 के अधीन रोहतक रुज्जा ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, रोहतक द्वारा मान्यता के नवीकरण के लिए किये गये आवेदन पर वायदा बाजार आयोग के परामर्श से विचार करके और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि ऐसा करना व्यापार के हित में और लोकहित में भी होगा, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 के द्वारा प्रदत्त प्रक्रियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त एकमात्र को गुड़ की अप्रिम संविदाओं के बारे में, 28 दिसम्बर, 1975 से 27 दिसम्बर 1976 (जिसमें ये दोनों दिन भी सम्मिलित हैं) की एक वर्ष की प्रतिवित कालावधि के लिए मान्यता प्रदान करती है।

2. एतद्वारा प्रवत्त मान्यता इस पर्त के अधीन है कि उक्त एकमात्र ऐसे निवेशों का अनुपालन करेगा जो वायदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा समर्थन समय पर दिए जायें।

[सं. 12(25)-आई० टी०/75]

ए० एफ० कुटो, संयुक्त सचिव

S.O. 5424.—The Central Government having considered in consultation with the Forward Markets Commission, the application for renewal of recognition made under Section 5 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952) by the Rohtak Krishna Trading Company Ltd., Rohtak and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of the trade and also in the public interest so to do, hereby grants, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, recognition to the said Company for a further period of one year from the 28th December, 1975 to the 27th December, 1976 (both days inclusive) in respect of forward contracts in gur.

2. The recognition hereby granted is subject to the condition that the said Company shall comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Forward Markets Commission.

[F. No. 12(25)-IT/75]

A. F. COUTO, Jt. Secy.

(प्रौद्योगिक विकास विभाग)

आवेदन

का० आ० 5425.—आई० छी आर० ए०/6/7/75. फेन्ड्रीय सरकार, विकास परिषद् (प्रौद्योगिक वित्तियम) नियम, 1952 के नियम 2, 5, 7 और 8 के साथ पठित उद्योग (विकास और वित्तियम) अधिनियम, 1931 (1951 का 65) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त प्रक्रियों का प्रयोगकरते हुए, डा० जी० ए० सिंहू, श्री ए० क० दास और श्री श्री० पी० पेशन्तीवर को 18 जुलाई, 1977 सक की अवधि के लिए विकास परिषद् के सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और उक्त श्री ए० क० दास को उक्त विकास परिषद् के सचिव के कार्यों के लिए विकास परिषद् के सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और नियुक्त करती है कि भारत सरकार के उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय (प्रौद्योगिक विकास विभाग) के आवेदन सं० का० आ० 2280—आई० आर० ए०/6/3/75, तारीख 9 जुलाई, 1975 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किए जाएं, अर्थात् :—

उक्त आदेश में,—

(i) कम सं० 8 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित अम सं० और प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

"8 डा० जी० ए० सिंहू,

निवेशक

क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला,

हैदराबाद ।"

(ii) कम सं० 27 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित अम सं० और प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

"27 श्री ए० क० दास,

विकास अधिकारी,

तकनीकी विकास महान निदेशालय

नई दिल्ली ।"

(iii) कम सं० 28 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित कम सं० और प्रविष्टि जोड़ी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

"29 श्री श्री० पी० पेशन्तीवर,

द्वारा-रसायन कंपनीकार संगम,

तेल रसायन भवन,

तिलक रोड, शाहर,

मुम्बई 14।"

(iv) पैरा 2 में, "डा० ए० श्री० पी० भट्टाचार्य, प्रौद्योगिक समाहकार" संक्षेपश्वर, अधिकारी और शब्दों के स्थान पर "श्री ए० क० दास, विकास अधिकारी" शब्द और अधिकार रखे जाएं।

[सं. 8/3/74-सी छी एन] प्रेम नारायण, अवर सचिव

(Department of Industrial Development)

ORDER

S.O. 5425.—IDRA/6/7/75.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), read with rules 2, 5, 7 and 8 of the Development Council (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints for a period upto and inclusive of the 18th July, 1977, Dr. G. S. Sidhu, Shri A. K. Das and Shri B. P. Peshatiwar as members of the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries and also appoints the said Shri A. K. Das to carry on the functions of secretary to the said Development Council, and directs that the following amendments shall be made to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Department of Industrial Development) No

S.O.2280-IDRA/6/3/75, dated the 19th July, 1975, namely

In the said Order,—

- (i) for serial No. 8 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial No. and entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"8. Dr. G. S. Sidhu, Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;"

- (ii) for serial No. 27 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial No. and entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"27. Shri A. K. Das, Development Officer, Directorate General of Technical Development, New Delhi;"

- (iii) after serial No 28 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial No. and entry shall be added, namely :—

"29. Shri B. P. Peshattiar, C/o Association of Chemical Workers, Tel Rasayan Bhawan, Tilak Road, Dadar, Bombay-14;"

- (iv) in paragraph 2, for the abbreviation, letters and words "Dr. S.P. Bhattacharya, Industrial Advisor", the words and letters "Shri A. K. Das, Development Officer" shall be substituted.

[No. 8/3/74-CDN]

PREM NARAIN, Under Secy.

पर्यटन और नगर विभाग मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1975

क्रांता ५४२६।—टोकियो कनवेंशन एक्ट, 1975 (1975 का 20) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उपर्युक्त एक्ट के प्रवृत्त होने की तारीख 1 जनवरी, 1976 नियत करती है।

[सं० एच०-11018/1/71-ए०]

एस० एकाम्बरम्, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1975

S.O. 5426.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Tokyo Convention Act, 1975 (20 of 1975), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st January, 1976 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

[No. H. 11018/1/71-A]
S. EKAMBRAM, Dy. Secy.

तौबहूम और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1975

क्रा० धा० ५४२७।—मुम्बई डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) भ्रष्टाचार (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा प्रयोगित भारत सरकार के तीव्रतम और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की भ्रष्टाचारा संध्या का० धा० 689 तारीख 14 फरवरी, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 1 मार्च, 1975 के पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त भ्रष्टाचारा के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से घाक्षेत्र और सुनाव भागे गए थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 15 मार्च, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

प्रीते केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप की वाक्त जनता से कोई आक्रमण और सुनाव भाग नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा

(1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मुम्बई डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम दानाती है, अधर्ता :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम प्रीते प्रारूप :— (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मुम्बई डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) द्वितीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. मुम्बई डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1956 में,—

(I) खण्ड 20 के उपखण्ड (1) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, अधर्ता :—

"झोर साथ ही साथ बोडं में ऐसी फीस जमा करेगा जो इस निमित्त विहित की जाए;"

(ii) खण्ड 47 के उपखण्ड (5क) में, निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, अधर्ता :—

"तथा इस प्रकार पारित आवेदन प्रतिम और निष्पायक होगा";

(iii) खण्ड 48 में,—

(I) उपखण्ड (1) में—

(क) मद (क) में, "जिसका आवेदन अन्तिम और निष्पायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी।" शब्दों के स्थान पर "और तब वह उसका विनियम करेगा" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ख) मद (ख) में, "खण्ड 44 (1) (ii) (क) के अधीन किसी आवेदन के विरुद्ध किसी अपील की वाक्त अध्याय का आवेदन प्रतिम और निष्पायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी" शब्दों, अंकों, कोष्ठकों और प्रक्षरणों के स्थान पर "खण्ड 44(1) (ii) (क) के अधीन किसी आवेदन के विरुद्ध अपील अध्याय को उसके विनियम के लिए की जा सकती" शब्द, अंक, कोष्ठक और प्रक्षरण रखे जाएंगे;

(II) उप खण्ड (2) में, "केन्द्रीय सरकार का आवेदन प्रतिम और निष्पायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी" शब्दों के स्थान पर "केन्द्रीय सरकार अपील में ऐसा आवेदन पारित करेगी जो वह तीक समझती है" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iv) खण्ड 50 के उपखण्ड (2) में,—

(क) मद (i) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परम्परा जोड़ा जाएगा, अधर्ता :—

"परम्परा नियोजक को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त ग्रवसर विए बिता उसे उपमद (ख) के अधीन इस प्रकार नहीं हटाया जाएगा।"

(ब) पद (ii) की उपमद (इ) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तु जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्—

“परन्तु कर्मकार को सुनवाई का यूक्तियुक्त अवसर दिए बिना उपमद (घ) के अधीन ऐसी समाप्ति या उपमद (इ) के अधीन पदब्धुति नहीं की जाएगी।”

[सं.एष. 11013/3/74-पी.एण्ड फौ. (ii)]

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1975

S.O. 5427.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 901-02 of the Gazette of India Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 1st March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 689, dated the 14th February, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on 15th March, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956,—

(i) in sub-clause (1) of clause 20, the following words shall be omitted, namely :—

“and simultaneously deposit with him such fees as may be prescribed in this behalf”;

(ii) in sub-clause (5A) of clause 47, the following words shall be omitted, namely :—

“and the order so passed shall be final and conclusive”;

(iii) in clause 48,—

(I) In sub-clause (1)—

(a) in item (a), for the words “whose order shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it”, the words “and thereupon he shall decide the same” shall be substituted;

(b) in item (b), for the words, figures, brackets and letter “The order of the Chairman in respect of an appeal against an order under clause 44(1)(ii)(a) shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it”, the words figures, brackets and letter “An appeal against an order under clause 44(1)(ii)(a) may be preferred to the Chairman for his decision” shall be substituted;

(II) in sub-clause (2), for the words “The order of the Central Government shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it”, the words “The Central Government shall make such order on the appeal as it thinks fit” shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-clause (2) of clause 50—

(a) after sub-item (b) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that no such removal under sub-item (b) shall be made except after giving the employer a reasonable opportunity of being heard”;

(b) after sub-item (e) of item (ii), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that no such termination under sub-item (d), or dismissal under sub-item (e) shall be made except after giving the worker a reasonable opportunity of being heard.”

[No. H-11013/3/74-P&D(ii)]

का० आ० 5428—मुम्बई छीलन सथा रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, द्वाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अधिकृत भारत सरकार के भौवन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 690, तारीख 22 फरवरी, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 1 मार्च, 1975 के पृष्ठ हिन्दी पाठ की सं० दो० पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आधेप और सुनाव मांगे गए थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 15 मार्च, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप की भावत जनता से कोई आधेप और सुनाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

भत., यदि, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मुम्बई छीलन सथा रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम भीर प्रारम्भ :— (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मुम्बई छीलन सथा रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) विस्तृत संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रदृढ़ होती है।

2. मुम्बई छीलन भीर संरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में,-

(i) खण्ड 20 के उपखण्ड (i) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“भीर साथ ही माथ बाँध में ऐसी फीस जमा करेगा जो इस निमित्त विद्युत की जाए,”;

(ii) खण्ड 47 के उपखण्ड (5क) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“तथा इस प्रकार पारित प्रादेश अन्तिम भीर निष्पादक होगा”;

(iii) खण्ड 48 में,-

(I) उपखण्ड (1) में-

(क) मद (क) में, “जिसका प्रादेश अन्तिम भीर निष्पादक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी।”

शब्दों के स्थान पर “और तब वह उसका विनिष्ठय करेगा” प्राप्त रखे जाएंगे;

(क) मद (ख) में, “लाण्ड 44(1)(ii)(क) के अधीन किसी आवेदन के विशुद्ध किसी अपील की बाबत अध्यक्ष का आवेदन अन्तिम और निष्कायक होगा और उसके विशुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी” शब्दों, शंकों, कोठकों और प्रकारों के स्थान पर “लाण्ड 44(1)(ii)(क) के अधीन किसी आवेदन के विशुद्ध अपील अध्यक्ष को उसके विनिष्ठय के लिए भी जा सकेगी” शब्द, शंक, कोठक और प्रकार रखे जाएंगे;

(II) उप लाण्ड (2) में, “केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रादेश अस्तिम और निष्कायक होगा और उसके विशुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी” शब्दों के स्थान पर “केन्द्रीय सरकार अपील में ऐसा प्रादेश पारित करेगी जो वह ठीक समझती है” शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(III) लाण्ड 51 के उपलाण्ड (2) में—

(क) मद (i) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्—

“परन्तु नियोजक को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त अवसर दिए बिना उसे उपमद (ख) के अधीन इस प्रकार नहीं हटाया जाएगा।”

(ख) मद (ii) की उपमद (अ) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्—

“परन्तु कमंकार को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त अवसर दिए बिना उपमद (ख) के अधीन ऐसी सम्पत्ति या उपमद (अ) के अधीन पदार्थति नहीं की जाएगी।”।

[सं.प्र.ल.-11013/3/74-प्र० एड.सी.० (iii)]

S.O. 5428.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Bombay Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 902-3 of the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 1st March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 690, dated the 22nd February, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 15th March, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Bombay Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Bombay Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Bombay Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969—

(i) in sub-clause (1) of clause 20, the following words shall be omitted, namely :—

“and simultaneously deposit with him such fees as may be prescribed in this behalf”;

(ii) in sub-clause (5A) of clause 47, the following words shall be omitted, namely :—

“and the order so passed shall be final and conclusive”;

(iii) in clause 48,—

(I) in sub-clause (1)—

(a) in item (a), for the words, “whose order shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it”, the words “and thereupon he shall decide the same” shall be substituted;

(b) in item (b), for the words, figures, brackets and letter “The order of the Chairman in respect of an appeal against an order under clause 44(1)(ii)(a) shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it”, the words, figures, brackets and letter “An appeal against an order under clause 44(1)(ii)(a) may be preferred to the Chairman for his decision”, shall be substituted;

(II) in sub-clause (2), for the words “The order of the Central Government shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it”, the words “The Central Government shall make such order on the appeal as it thinks fit” shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-clause (2) of clause 51,—

(a) after sub-item (b) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that no such removal under sub-item (b) shall be made except after giving the employer a reasonable opportunity of being heard.”;

(b) after sub-item (e) of item (ii), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that no such termination under sub-item (d), or dismissal under sub-item (e) shall be made except after giving the worker a reasonable opportunity of being heard.”

[No. H-11013/3/74-P&D-(iii)]

का० आ० 3429.—मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित भारत सरकार के नीतिहस और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 691 तारीख 14 फरवरी, 1973 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 1 मार्च, 1975 के पृष्ठ 903-4 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से वो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और मुक्ताव मार्गे गए थे, जिनके उपरे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 15 मार्च, 1975 की जनता की उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप की आवत जनता से कोई आक्षेप और मुक्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः, प्रथा, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) द्वितीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1956 में,—

(i) खण्ड 20 के उपखण्ड (1) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“और साथ ही साथ बोर्ड में ऐसी कीम अमा करेगा जो इस निम्न विवित की जाए”;

(ii) खण्ड 48 के उपखण्ड (5क) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“तथा इस प्रकार पारित आदेश अंतिम और निष्पायक होगा;

(iii) खण्ड 49 में,—

(I) उपखण्ड (1) में,—

(क) मद (क) में, “जिमका आदेश अंतिम और निष्पायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी” शब्दों के स्थान पर “श्री तब वह उसका विनिश्चय करेगा” शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ख) मद (ख) में, “खण्ड 45(1)(ii)(क) के अधीन किसी आदेश के विरुद्ध किसी अपील की आवत अध्यक्ष का आदेश अंतिम और निष्पायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी” शब्दों, अंकों, कोण्ठकों और प्रश्नों के स्थान पर “खण्ड 45(1)(ii)(क) के अधीन किसी आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील अध्यक्ष को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए की जा भकेगी” शब्द, अंक, कोण्ठक और प्रश्न रखे जाएंगे;

(II) उप खण्ड (2) में, “केन्द्रीय सरकार का आदेश अंतिम और निष्पायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी” शब्दों के स्थान पर “केन्द्रीय सरकार अपील में ऐसा आदेश पारित करेगी जो वह ठीक समाप्ति है” शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iv) खण्ड 51 के उपखण्ड (2) में—

(क) मद (i) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु नियोजक की सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त प्रवसर दिए जिन उपमद (ख) के अधीन इस प्रकार नहीं हटाया जाएगा।”;

(ख) मद (ii) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु कर्मकार की सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त प्रवसर दिए जिन उपमद (ख) के प्राप्तीन ऐसी समाप्ति या उपमद

(द) के अधीन परन्तु नहीं की जाएगी।”।

[सं० एच०-11013/3/74-पी० एण्ड डी० (iv)]

S.O. 5429.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1956 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 903-4 of the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 1st March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing), No. S.O. 691 dated the 14th February, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 15th March, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956—

(i) in sub-clause (1) of clause 20, the following words shall be omitted, namely:—

“and simultaneously deposit with him such fees as may be prescribed in this behalf”;

(ii) in sub-clause (5A) of clause 48, the following words shall be omitted, namely:—

“and the order so passed shall be final and conclusive”;

(iii) in clause 49,—

(I) in sub-clause (1),—

(a) in item (a), for the words “whose order shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it”, the words “and thereupon he shall decide the same” shall be substituted;

- (b) in item (b), for the words, figures, brackets and letter "The order of the Chairman in respect of an appeal against an order under clause 45(1)(ii)(a) shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it", the words, figures, brackets and letter "An appeal against an order under clause 45(1)(ii)(a) may be preferred to the Chairman for his decision" shall be substituted;
- (II) in sub-clause (2) for the words "The order of the Central Government shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it", the words "The Central Government shall make such order on the appeal as it thinks fit," shall be substituted;
- (iv) in sub-clause (2) of clause 51,—

- (a) after sub-item (b) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that no such removal under sub-item (b) shall be made except after giving the employer a reasonable opportunity of being heard";

- (b) after sub-item (e) of item (ii), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that no such termination under sub-item (d), or dismissal under sub-item (e) shall be made except after giving the worker a reasonable opportunity of being heard."

[No. H-11013/3/74-P&D (iv)]

S.O. 3430.—कोर्डीन डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन)
स्त्रीम, 1959 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्त्रीम का एक प्रारूप, डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा प्रयोगित भारत सरकार के नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की प्रधिसूचना संघर्ष का ०प्रा० ६९२, तारीख 14 फरवरी, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2 छान्ड 3, उपचान्ड (ii), तारीख 1 मार्च 1975 के पृष्ठ 904-5 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त प्रधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से रो सास की प्रबंधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी घट्टियों से व्यक्षेप और सुलाक्षण मार्गे गए थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 15 मार्च, 1975 को जनता की उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप की वाक्त जनता से कोई व्यक्षेप और सुलाक्षण प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः, मैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग कर द्वारा, कोर्डीन डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्त्रीम, 1959 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्त्रीम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :— (1) इस स्त्रीम का संक्षिप्त नाम कोर्डीन डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) द्वितीय संशोधन स्त्रीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. कोर्डीन डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्त्रीम, 1959 में,—

(i) छान्ड 20 के उपचान्ड (1) में निम्नलिखित घट्टों का लोप किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"और साथ ही साथ योई में ऐसी कीम जमा करेगा जो इस निम्नलिखित की जाए";

(ii) छान्ड 48 के उपचान्ड (5क) में निम्नलिखित घट्टों का लोप किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"तथा इस प्रकार पारित आदेश अन्तिम और निश्चायक होगा";

(iii) छान्ड 49 में,—

(I) उपचान्ड (i) में—

(क) मद (क) में, "जिसका आदेश अन्तिम और निश्चायक होगा और उसके विषद् कोई अपील नहीं होगी" घट्टों के स्थान पर "और तब वह उसका विनिश्चय करेगा" घट्ट रखे जाएंगे;

(ख) मद (व) में, "छान्ड 45 (1) (ii) (क) के अधीन किसी आदेश के विषद् किसी अपील की वावत अध्यक्ष का आदेश अन्तिम और निश्चायक होगा और उसके विषद् कोई अपील नहीं होगी" घट्टों, घट्टों, घोषकों और अधिकारों के स्थान "छान्ड 45 (1) (ii) (क) के अधीन किसी आदेश के विषद् अपील अध्यक्ष को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए की जा सकेगी" घट्ट, घट्ट, घोषक और अधिकार रखे जाएंगे;

(II) उपचान्ड (2) में, "केन्द्रीय सरकार का आदेश अन्तिम और निश्चायक होगा और उसके विषद् कोई अपील नहीं होगी" घट्टों के स्थान पर "केन्द्रीय सरकार अपील में ऐसा आदेश पारित करेगी जो वह ठीक समझती है" घट्ट रखे जाएंगे;

(iv) छान्ड 51 के उपचान्ड (2) में,—

(क) मद (i) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु नियोजक को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त प्रवधर विए बिना उसे उपमद (ख) के अधीन इस प्रकार नहीं दृष्टाया जाएगा।"

(ख) मद (ii) की उपमद (र) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु कर्मकार की सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त प्रवधर विए बिना उपमद (र) के अधीन ऐसी समाप्ति या उपमद (र) के अधीन परन्तुक नहीं की जाएगी।"

[सं. एच०-11013/3/74-पी० एण्ड झी० (v)]

S.O. 5430.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 904-5 of the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 1st March, 1975, under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing), No. S.O. 692, dated the 14th February, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 15th March, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959,—

(i) in sub-clause (1) of clause 20, the following words shall be omitted, namely:—

“and simultaneously deposit with him such fees as may be prescribed in this behalf”;

(ii) in sub-clause (5A) of clause 48, the following words shall be omitted, namely:—

“and the order so passed shall be final and conclusive”;

(iii) in clause 49—

(I) in sub-clause (i)—

(a) in item (a), for the words “whose order shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it”, the words “and thereupon he shall decide the same” shall be substituted;

(b) in item (b), for the words, figures, brackets and letter “The order of the Chairman in respect of an appeal against an order under clause 45(1)(ii)(a) shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it”, the words, figures, brackets and letter, “An appeal against an order under clause 45(1)(ii)(a) may be preferred to the Chairman for his decision” shall be substituted;

(II) in sub-clause (2) for the words “The order of the Central Government shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it”, the words “The Central Government shall make such order on the appeal as it thinks fit” shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-clause (2) of clause 51,—

(a) after sub-item (b) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that no such removal under sub-item (b) shall be made except after giving the employer a reasonable opportunity of being heard.”;

(b) after sub-item (c) of item (ii), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that no such termination under sub-item (d), or dismissal under sub-item (e) shall be made except after giving the worker a reasonable opportunity of being heard.”

[No. H-11013/3/74-P&D-(v)]

का० ग्रा० 5431—मोरमुगाओ याक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1965 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9)

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की धारा 4 को उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा प्रवेशित भारत सरकार के मौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की प्रविसूचना संख्या का० ग्रा० 564, तारीख 14 फरवरी, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 22 फरवरी, 1975 के पृष्ठ 712-13। पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 28 फरवरी, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत जनता से कोई आक्षेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः, ग्रा०, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मोरमुगाओ डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1965 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मोरमुगाओ डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) द्वितीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रदृश होगी।

2. मोरमुगाओ डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1965 में,—

(i) खण्ड 21 के उपखण्ड (1) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“और साथ ही साथ शब्द में ऐसी फीस जमा करेगा जो इस निम्नलिखित किहित की जाए”;

(ii) खण्ड 49 के उपखण्ड (5क) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“तथा इस प्रकार पारित आदेश अंतिम और निश्चायक होगा”;

(iii) खण्ड 50 में,—

(1) उपखण्ड (1) में—

(क) मद (क) में, “जिसका आदेश अंतिम और निश्चायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी।” शब्दों के स्थान पर “कोई अपील नहीं होगी” शब्दों, अंकों, कोण्ठकों और अभरों के स्थान पर “खण्ड 46 (i) (ii) (क) के प्रधीन किसी आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील अध्यक्ष को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए की जा सकेगी” शब्द, अंक, कोण्ठक और अभर रखे जाएंगे;

(ख) मद (ख) में, “खण्ड 46 (i) (ii) (क) के प्रधीन किसी आदेश के विरुद्ध किसी अपील की बाबत अध्यक्ष का आदेश अंतिम और निश्चायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी” शब्दों, अंकों, कोण्ठकों और अभरों के स्थान पर “खण्ड 46 (i) (ii) (क) के प्रधीन किसी आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील अध्यक्ष को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए की जा सकेगी” शब्द, अंक, कोण्ठक और अभर रखे जाएंगे;

(2) उप खण्ड (2) में, “केन्द्रीय सरकार का आदेश अंतिम और निश्चायक होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अपील नहीं होगी”

शब्दों के स्थान पर "केन्द्रीय सरकार अपील में ऐसा आदेश पारित करेगी जो वह ठीक समझती है" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iv) खण्ड 53 के उपखण्ड (2) में—

(क) मद (i) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु नियोजक को सुनवाई का युक्तिपूर्ण प्रबन्ध दिए बिना उसे उपमद (ख) के अधीन इस प्रकार नहीं हटाया जाएगा।";

(ख) मद (ii) की उपमद (ड) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु कर्मकार की सुनवाई की युक्तिपूर्ण प्रबन्ध दिए बिना उपमद (ख) के अधीन ऐसी समाप्ति या उपमद (ड) के अधीन प्रबन्धित नहीं की जाएगी।";

[सं० एच०-11013/3/74-पी० एच ई० (vi)]

S.O. 5431.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 712-13 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 22nd February, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 564, dated the 14th February, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 28th February, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This scheme may be called the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965:—

(i) in sub-clause (1) of clause 21, the following words shall be omitted, namely:—
"and simultaneously deposit with him such fees as may be prescribed in this behalf";

(ii) in sub-clause (5A) of clause 49, the following words shall be omitted, namely:—
"and the order so passed shall be final and conclusive";

(iii) in clause 50,—

(I) in sub-clause (1)—

(a) in item (a), for the words "whose order shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it", the words "and thereupon he shall decide the same" shall be substituted;

(b) in item (b), for the words, figures, brackets and letter "The order of the Chairman in respect of an appeal against an order under clause 46(1)(ii)(a) shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it", the words, figures, brackets and letter "An appeal against an order under clause 46(1)(ii)(a) may be preferred to the Chairman for his decision" shall be substituted;

(II) in sub-clause (2), for the words "The order of the Central Government shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal against it", the words "The Central Government shall make such order on the appeal as it thinks fit" shall be substituted;

(iv) in subclause (2) of clause 53,—

(a) after sub-item (b) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no such removal under sub-item (b) shall be made except after giving the employer a reasonable opportunity of being heard";

(b) after sub-item (c) of item (ii) the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no such termination under sub-item (d) or dismissed under sub-item (e) shall be made except after giving the worker a reasonable opportunity of being heard";

[No. H. 11013/3/74-P&D-(vi)]

का० आ० 5432.—विशाखापत्तनम डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्राप्त, डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा प्रयोक्ति भारत सरकार के नीचेहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 563, तारीख 14 फरवरी, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 22 फरवरी, 1975 के पृष्ठ 711-12 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की सारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आवेदन और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

श्रीर उक्त राजपत्र 28 फरवरी, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

श्रीर केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्राप्त की गावत जनता से कोई आवेदन और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विशाखापत्तनम डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम श्रीर प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम विशाखापत्तनम डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होती।

2. विशाखापत्तनम डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 में—

(i) खण्ड 19 के उपखण्ड (1) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का सोप किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"और साथ ही साथ आँड में ऐसी फीस जमा करेगा जो इसे निमित्त विहित की जाए";

(ii) खण्ड 47 के उपखण्ड (5क) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"तथा इस प्रकार पारित आदेश अन्तिम और निष्पादक होगा";

(iii) खण्ड 48 में,—

(I) उपखण्ड (i) में, मद (ख) में, "खण्ड 44 (1) (ii) (क) के अधीन किसी आदेश के विरुद्ध किसी अधील की बाबत अध्यक्ष के आदेश के विरुद्ध कोई और अधील नहीं होगी" शब्दों, अंकों, कोण्ठकों और अधारों का लोप किया जाएगा;

(II) उप खण्ड (2) में, "केन्द्रीय सरकार का आदेश अन्तिम होगा और उसके विरुद्ध कोई अधील नहीं होगी" शब्दों के स्थान पर "केन्द्रीय सरकार अधील में ऐसा आदेश पारित करेगी जो वह ठीक समझती है" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iv) खण्ड 50 के उपखण्ड (2) में—

(क) मद (i) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु नियोजक को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त ग्रहसर दिये बिना उसे उपमद (ख) के अधीन इस प्रकार नहीं हुटाया जाएगा।";

(ख) मद (ii) की उपमद (झ) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु कर्मकार की सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त ग्रहसर दिये बिना उपमद (झ) के अधीन ऐसी समाप्ति या उपमद (झ) के अधीन पदच्युति नहीं की जाएगी।"

[सं. एच०-११०१३/३/७४-पी० एण्ड डी० (vii)]

S.O. 5432.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959 was published as required by sub-section (1) or section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 711-12 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 22nd February, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing), No. S.O. 563 dated the 14th February, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 28th February, 1975:

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the iVisakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959,—

(i) in sub-section (1) of clause 19, the following words shall be omitted, namely :—

"and simultaneously deposit with him such fees as may be prescribed in this behalf";

(ii) in sub-clause (5A) of clause 47, the following words shall be omitted, namely :—

"and the order so passed shall be final and conclusive";

(iii) in clause 48,—

(I) in sub-clause (i), in item (b), the words, figures, brackets and letter "No further appeal shall be against the order of the Chairman in respect of an appeal against an order under clause 44(1)(ii) (a)" shall be omitted;

(II) in sub-clause (2), for the words "The order of the Central Government shall be final and there shall be no appeal against it", the words "The Central Government shall make such order on the appeal as it thinks fit" shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-clause (2) of clause 50,—

(a) after sub-item (b) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that no such removal under sub-item (b) shall be made except after giving the employer a reasonable opportunity of being heard";

(b) after sub-item (e) of item (ii), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that no such termination under sub-item (d), or dismissal under sub-item (e) shall be made except after giving the worker a reasonable opportunity of being heard."

[No. H-11013/3/74-P&D-(vii)]

का० आ० 5433.—काण्डला डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम)

स्थीम, 1969 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्थीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉ कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियम) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अधिकार भारत सरकार के नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संस्था का०आ० 565, तारीख 14 फरवरी, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 22 फरवरी, 1975 के पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुमाव भागे गए थे, जिनसे उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 28 फरवरी, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप की भावत जनता से कोई आक्षेप और सुमाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा ग्रहित व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, काण्डला डाक कर्मकार

(नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, प्रथमः—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भः—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम काण्डला डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अतुर्थ संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. काण्डला डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में,—

(i) खण्ड 21 के उपखण्ड (1) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, प्रथमः—

“और साथ ही साथ थोरे में ऐसी फीस जमा करेगा जो इसे निमित्त विद्वित की जाए”;

(ii) खण्ड 49 के उपखण्ड (5क) में निम्नलिखित शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा, प्रथमः—

“तथा इस प्रकार पारित आदेश अन्तिम और निष्पायक होगा”;

(iii) खण्ड 50 में,—

(I) उपखण्ड (i) में—

(क) मद (क) में, “जिसका आदेश अन्तिम होगा” शब्दों के स्थान पर “श्री तब वह उसका विनियमन करेगा” शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ख) मद (ख) में, “खण्ड 56 (1) (ii) (क) के अधीन विसी आदेश के विरुद्ध किसी अपील की भावत अध्यक्ष का आदेश अन्तिम होगा” शब्दों, अंकों, कोष्ठकों और अक्षरों के स्थान पर “खण्ड 46 (1)(ii)(क) के अधीन किसी आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील की दशा में अध्यक्ष ऐसा आदेश पारित करेगा जैसा वह ठीक समझता है” शब्द, अंक, कोष्ठक और अक्षर रखे जाएंगे;

(ग) मद (ग) में, “श्री उपाध्यक्ष या अध्यक्ष द्वारा ऐसी अपील में पारित कोई आदेश अन्तिम होगा।”; शब्दों के स्थान पर “श्री यथास्थिति अध्यक्ष या उपाध्यक्ष उसका विनियमन करेगा” शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(II) उप खण्ड (2) में, “केन्द्रीय सरकार का आदेश अन्तिम होगा” शब्दों के स्थान पर “केन्द्रीय सरकार अपील में ऐसा आदेश पारित करेगा जो वह ठीक समझती है” शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iv) खण्ड 53 के उपखण्ड (2) में—

(क) मद (i) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, प्रथमः—

“परन्तु नियोजक को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त अवसर दिए जिना उसे उपमद (ख) के अधीन इस प्रकार नहीं हटाया जाएगा।”;

(ख) मद (ii) की उपमद (क) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, प्रथमः—

“परन्तु कर्मकार को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त अवसर दिए जिना उपमद (घ) के अधीन ऐसी समाप्ति या उपमद (इ) के अधीन पदच्युति नहीं की जाएगी।”।

[सं० एच०-11013/3/74-पी० एण्ड डी० (viii)]

S.O. 5433.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1969 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 713-14 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 22nd February, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 565, dated the 14th February, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 28th February, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Fourth Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969,—

(i) in sub-clause (1) of clause 21, the following words shall be omitted, namely :—

“and simultaneously deposit with him such fees as may be prescribed in this behalf”;

(ii) in sub-clause (5A) of clause 49, the following words shall be omitted, namely :—

“and the order so passed shall be final and conclusive”;

(iii) in clause 50,—

(I) in sub-clause (1),—

(a) in item (a), for the words “whose order shall be final”, the words “and thereupon he shall decide the same” shall be substituted;

(b) in item (b), for the words, figures, brackets and letter “The order of the Chairman in respect of an appeal against an order under clause 56(1)(ii)(a) shall be final”, the words figures, brackets and letter “In the case of an appeal against an order under clause 46(1)(ii)(a), the Chairman shall make such order as he thinks fit” shall be substituted;

(c) in item (c), for the words “and any order made on such appeal by the Deputy Chairman or the Chairman shall be final”; the words “and the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, as the case may be, shall decide the same”, shall be substituted ;

(II) in sub-clause (2), for the sentence “The order of the Central Government shall be final,” the words “The Central Government shall make such order on the appeal as it thinks fit,” shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-clause (2) of clause 53,—

(a) after sub-item (b) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that no such removal under sub-item (b) shall be made except after giving the employer a reasonable opportunity of being heard";

(b) after sub-item (e) of item (ii), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no such termination under sub-item (d), or dismissal under sub-item (e) shall be made except after giving the worker a reasonable opportunity of being heard."

[No. H. 11013/3/74-P&D-(viii)]

का० आ० 5434.—विशाखापत्तनम अरजिस्ट्रीडॉक डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा प्रपेक्षित भारत सरकार के नौकरहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की प्रधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 567, तारीख 14 फरवरी, 1975 के प्रधीन भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 22 फरवरी, 1975 के पृष्ठ संख्या 715 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त प्रधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की प्रवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से प्राक्षेप और सुक्षात्र मांगे गए थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है;

और उक्त राजपत्र 28 फरवरी, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप की बायत जनता से कोई आक्षेप और सुक्षात्र प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, विशाखापत्तनम अरजिस्ट्रीडॉक डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम 1968 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम विशाखापत्तनम अरजिस्ट्रीडॉक डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) विशेष संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रदूस होती।

2. विशाखापत्तनम अरजिस्ट्रीडॉक डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में,—

(i) खण्ड 32-कक्ष के उपखण्ड (2) में,—

(क) मद (1) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तु जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु वियोजक को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त अवसर दिए बिना उसे उपमद (ख) के अधीन इस प्रकार नहीं हडाया जाएगा।";

(ख) मद (1) की उपमद (झ) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तु जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"परन्तु कर्मकार को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त अवसर दिए बिना उपमद (झ) के अधीन ऐसी समाप्ति या उपमद (झ) के अधीन पदच्युति नहीं की जाएगी।";

(ii) खण्ड 33 के उपखण्ड (3) में, "और ऐसी अपील पर पारित आदेश अस्तिम होगा" शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा;

(iii) खण्ड 34 के उपखण्ड (3क) में, "और इस प्रकार पारित आदेश अन्तिम और निश्चायक होगा।" शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा।

[सं० एच०-11013/3/74-पी० एण्ड अ० (X)]

S.O. 5434.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Visakhapatnam Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 715 of the Gazette of India, part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 22nd February, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport of (Transport Wing) No. S. O. 567, dated the 14th February, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 28th February, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Visakhapatnam Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Visakhapatnam Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Visakhapatnam Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968,—
(i) in sub-clause (2) of clause 32—AA,—

(a) after sub-item (b) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no such removal under sub-item (b) shall be made except after giving the employer a reasonable opportunity of being heard.";

(b) after sub-item (e) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no such termination under sub-item (d) dismissal under sub-item (e) shall be made except after giving the worker a reasonable opportunity of being heard.";

(ii) in sub-clause (3) of clause 33, the words "and the order passed on such appeal shall be final" shall be omitted.

(iii) in sub-clause (3A) of clause 34, the words "and the order so passed shall be final and conclusive," shall be omitted.

[No. H. 11013/3/74-P&D-(x)]

का० आ० 5435.—काण्डला अरजिस्ट्रीडॉक डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा प्रपेक्षित भारत सरकार के नौकरहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की प्रधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 568, तारीख 14 फरवरी, 1975 के अधीन

भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 22 फरवरी, 1975 के पृष्ठ सं० 716 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है;

और उक्त राजपत्र 28 फरवरी, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्राप्ति की बाबत जनता से कोई आक्षेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त सक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, काण्डला अरजिस्ट्रीकूट डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम काण्डला अरजिस्ट्रीकूट डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) पंचम संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. काण्डला अरजिस्ट्रीकूट डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में,—

(i) खण्ड 17 के उपखण्ड (1) की मद (xx) में, “और ऐसी अपील पर पारित आवेदन अन्तिम होगा” शब्दों का सौप किया जाएगा;

(ii) खण्ड 19का के उपखण्ड (2) में,—

(क) मद (i) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु नियोजक को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त अवसर दिए बिना उसे उपमद (ख) के अधीन इस प्रकार नहीं हटाया जाएगा।”;

(ख) मद (ii) की उपमद (ख) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु कर्मकार को सुनवाई का युक्तियुक्त अवसर दिए बिना उपमद (ख) के अधीन ऐसी समाप्ति या उपमद (ख) के अधीन परवर्त्यता महीं की जाएगी।”;

(iii) खण्ड 22 की मद (ii) में, “और उपाध्यक्ष का विनिश्चय अन्तिम होगा” शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा;

(iv) खण्ड 23 के उपखण्ड (3) में, “और ऐसी अपील में पारित आदेश अन्तिम होगा” शब्दों का सौप किया जाएगा;

(v) खण्ड 24 के उपखण्ड (3क) में, और इस प्रकार पारित आदेश अन्तिम और निष्पायक होगा” शब्दों का लोप किया जाएगा।

[सं० एच०-11013/3/74 (xi)]

objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 28th February, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Fifth Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968,—

(i) in item (xx) of sub-clause (1) of clause 17, the words “and the order passed on such appeal shall be final” shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-clause (2) of clause 19AA,—

(a) after sub-item (b) of item (i), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that no such removal under sub-item (b) shall be made except after giving the employer a reasonable opportunity of being heard.”;

(b) after sub-item (e) of item (ii) the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that no such termination under sub-item (d) or dismissal under sub-item (e) shall be made except after giving the worker a reasonable opportunity of being heard.”;

(iii) in item (ii) of clause 22, the words “and the decision of the Deputy Chairman shall be final” shall be omitted;

(iv) in sub-clause (3) of clause 23, the words “and the order on such appeal shall be final” shall be omitted;

(v) in sub-clause (3A) of clause 24, the words “and the order so passed shall be final and conclusive” shall be omitted.

[No. H-11013/3/74-(xi)]

नई बिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5436.—काण्डला डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में और संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्राप्त डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित भारत सरकार के मौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 2098 तारीख 20 जून, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 5 जुलाई, 1975 पृष्ठ 2419 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनके उम्मे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है।

S.O. 5435.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 716 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 22nd February, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S. O. 568, dated the 14th February, 1975 inviting

और उक्त राजपत्र 22 जुलाई, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप पर, जनता से कोई आंशेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवस्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कांडला डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में और संशोधन करते के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम कांडला डॉक कर्मकार पंचम (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. कांडला डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में,—

(i) खण्ड 19 के मद (ग) में “60 वर्ष” अकों और शब्द के स्थान पर “58 वर्ष” अक और शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ii) खण्ड 19 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित खण्ड अंत स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“19-क सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु—स्कीम के अधीन किसी कर्मकार की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु: 58 वर्ष होगी:

परन्तु जहाँ 21 जुलाई, 1972 से पूर्व रजिस्ट्रीकृत कर्मकार के लिए सेवा निवृत्ति की कोई आयु विहित नहीं है, वहाँ वह 58 वर्ष की आयु से आगे भी तब तक कार्य करता रहेगा, जब तक वह वार्षिक चिकित्सीय परीक्षा के आधार पर स्वस्थ पाया जाता है।

[सं० एस० 70012/14/74/एल०डी० 1]

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1975

S.O. 5436.—Whereas certain draft scheme further to amend the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1969 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 2419 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 5th July, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 2098, dated the 20th June, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 22nd July, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This scheme may be called the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Fifth Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969,—

(i) item (c) of clause 19, for the figures and word “60 years” the figures and word “58 years” shall be substituted;

(ii) after clause 19 the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“19-A. Age of retirement.—The age of retirement of any worker under the scheme shall be 58 years:

Provided that where no age of retirement is prescribed for a worker registered prior to the 21st July, 1972, he shall continue beyond 58 years of age till fit on the basis of annual medical examination”.

[No. S. 70012/14/74-LD-II]

कांडला 5437.—कांडला अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में और संशोधन करते के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संलेख कांडला 2099 तारीख 20 जून, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उप खण्ड (ii) तारीख 5 जुलाई, 1975 पृष्ठ 2420 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आंशेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 22 जुलाई, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त प्रारूप पर जनता से कोई आंशेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा

(1) द्वारा प्रवस्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कांडला अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में और संशोधन करते के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम कांडला अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार पंछ (नियोजन का विनियमन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. कांडला अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में,—

(i) खण्ड 13 के उपखण्ड (1) के मद (म) के परन्तु में “60 वर्ष” अकों और शब्दों के स्थान पर “58 वर्ष” अक और शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ii) खण्ड 13 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित खण्ड रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“13. सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु:—स्कीम के अधीन सूची-बद्ध किसी कर्मकार की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु 58 वर्ष होगी:

परन्तु जहाँ 21 जुलाई, 1972 से पूर्व सूचीबद्ध किसी कर्मकार के लिए सेवा निवृत्ति की कोई आयु विहित नहीं है, वहाँ वह 58 वर्ष की आयु से आगे भी तब तक कार्य करता रहेगा, जब तक वह वार्षिक चिकित्सीय परीक्षा के आधार पर स्वस्थ पाया जाता है।

[सं० एस० 70012/14/74-एल०डी० 2]

S.O. 5437.—Whereas certain draft scheme further to amend the Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968, was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 2420 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 5th July, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 2099, dated the 20th June, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 22nd July, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This scheme may be called the Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Sixth Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968,—

(i) in the proviso to item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 13, for the figures and word "60 years" the figures and word "58 years" shall be substituted;

(ii) after clause 13, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"13-A: Age of retirement.—The age of retirement of any worker listed under the Scheme shall be 58 years; Provided that where no age of retirement is prescribed for a worker listed prior to the 21st July, 1972, he shall continue beyond 58 years of age till fit on the basis of annual medical examination."

[No. S-70012/14/74-LD-II]

का०आ० 5438.—विशाखापत्तनम् अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में और संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित भारत सरकार के नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या 2570 तारीख 26 जुलाई, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii) तारीख 9 अगस्त, 1975 में पृष्ठ 2570 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र 25 अगस्त, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की भावत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विशाखापत्तनम् अरजिस्ट्रीकृत (डॉक कर्मकार) (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम विशाखापत्तनम् अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. विशाखापत्तनम् अरजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 के खण्ड 16 के उपखण्ड (1) की मद (i) के प्रथम परम्परा में, "60 वर्ष" अंकों और शब्द के स्थान पर "58 वर्ष" अंक और शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[स०एल०डी०ची०-7/75-2]

S.O. 5438.—Whereas certain draft scheme further to amend the Visakhapatnam Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 2994 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 9th August, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 2570, dated the 26th July, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 25th August, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Visakhapatnam Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This scheme may be called the Visakhapatnam Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Third Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the first proviso to item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 16 of the Visakhapatnam Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968, for the figures and word "60 years", the figures and word "58 years" shall be substituted.

[No. LDV/7/75-II]

का०आ० 5439.—विशाखापत्तनम् डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 में और संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) के धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित भारत सरकार के नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या 2569 तारीख 26 जुलाई, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii) तारीख 9 अगस्त, 1975 में पृष्ठ 2993-94 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र 25 अगस्त, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की वाबत प्राप्त आधें पौर मुकाबों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की भारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विशाखापत्नम् डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 में और संशोधन करते के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ: (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम विशाखापत्नम् डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) द्वितीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. विशाखापत्नम् डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 के खण्ड 17 के उपखण्ड (1) की मद (घ) के परन्तु में, "60 वर्ष" शब्दों और शब्द के स्थान पर, "58 वर्ष" अंक और शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[मं० एन डी शी -7/75-1]

S.O. 5439.—Whereas certain draft scheme further to amend the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), at pages 2993-94 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 9th August, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 2569, dated the 26th July, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette.

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 25th August, 1975;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the proviso to item (d) of sub-clause (1) of clause 17 of the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959, for the figures and word "60 years" the figures and word "58 years" shall be substituted.

[File No. LDV-5/7/75-1]

नई विस्ती, 19 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 5440.—मुम्बई डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करते के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) भी भारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा वाप्रोक्ति भारत सरकार के

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नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना, संख्या 987 तारीख 19 यार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 29 यार्च, 1975 पृष्ठ 1342 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आधें पौर मुकाब भाँगे गए थे, जिनकी उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है।

पौर उक्त राजपत्र 14 अप्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की वाबत प्राप्त आधें पौर मुकाबों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की भारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में और संशोधन करते के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है; अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ: (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मुम्बई डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) द्वितीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. मुम्बई डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में,—

(i) खण्ड 6 के प्रथम परन्तु में, "एक हजार रुपये" शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपये सौ पचास रुपये", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ii) खण्ड 9 के उपखण्ड (1) के मद (ज) में,—

(क) उपमद (i) में, "आठ सौ रुपये," शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपये," शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ख) उपमद (ii) में "आठ सौ रुपये," शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपये," शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iii) खण्ड 10 के मद (इ) में, "पाँच सौ पचासर रुपये," शब्दों के स्थान पर, "मात्र सौ पचास रुपये," शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iv) खण्ड 11 के मद (च) के परन्तु में, "पाँच सौ रुपये," शब्दों के स्थान पर, "पाँच सौ पचासर रुपये," शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

[संख्या एम-70025/1/74-पौर डी/एन.डी.०]

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1975

S.O. 5440.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 1342 of the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3 sub-section (ii), dated the 29th March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 987, dated the 19th March, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on 14th April, 1975;

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Third Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956,—

(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "rupees one thousand", the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item (j) of sub-clause (1) of clause (9),—

(a) in sub-item (i), for the words "rupees eight hundred" the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-item (ii) for the words "rupees eight hundred" the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(iii) in item (e) of clause 10, for the words "five hundred and seventy five rupees", the words "rupees seven hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(iv) in the proviso to item (g) of clause 11, for the words "rupees five hundred" the words "rupees five hundred and seventy five" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70025/1/74/P&D/LD]

का० आ० 5441।—मुम्बई छीलन और रंग-रोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित भारत सरकार के नीवहन और परिवहन मंड़ालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की प्रधिसूचना संख्या 988 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 29 मार्च, 1975 पृष्ठ 1342-43 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त प्रधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की प्रवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी अक्षियों से आक्षेप और सुमात्र मांगे गए थे, जिनकी उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 14 अप्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुमात्रों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मुम्बई छीलन और रंग-रोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, प्रर्यात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ: (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मुम्बई छीलन और रंग-रोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) सुसीय संशोधन, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रश्नत दी गई।

2. मुम्बई छीलन और रंग-रोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में,—

(i) खण्ड 5 के प्रथम परन्तुक में, "आठ सौ रुपये", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपये," शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ii) खण्ड 9 के उपखण्ड (1) के मद (ज) में,—

(क) उपमद (i) में, "आठ सौ रुपये", शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार रुपये", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ख) उपमद (ii) में, "आठ सौ रुपये", शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार रुपये", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iii) खण्ड 11 के मद (छ) के परन्तुक में, "पाँच सौ रुपये", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "पाँच सौ पचास रुपये", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[संक्ष्या एस० 70025/1/74-पी एण्ड शी/एन शी]

S.O. 5441.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Bombay Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 1342-43 of the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 29th March 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S. O. 988 dated the 19th March, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 14th April, 1975;

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Bombay Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Bombay Chipping and Painting Workers Third Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Bombay Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969,—

(i) in the first proviso to clause 5, for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item (j) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9,—

(a) in sub-item (i), for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-item (ii), for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(iii) in the proviso to item (g) of clause 11, for the words "rupees five hundred", the words "rupees five hundred and seventy five" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70025/1/74-V/LD]

का० आ० 5442.—मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथाप्रयोक्ति भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पथ) की अधिसूचना संख्या 989 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2 खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 29 मार्च, 1975 पृष्ठ 1343-44 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की प्रवृत्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनकी उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना ।

और उक्त राजपत्र 14 प्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम 1956 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ: (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) तृतीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है ।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी ।

2. मद्रास डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में,—

(i) खण्ड 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक में, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ii) खण्ड 9 के उपखण्ड (1) के मद (ज) में, "आठ सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iii) खण्ड 10 के मद (च) में, "पाँच सौ पचास रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर, "सात सौ पचास रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iv) खण्ड 11 के मद (छ) के परन्तुक में, "तीन सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर, "चार सौ रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे ।

[संख्या एस० 70025/74-VI/पीएडडी/एवडी०]

S.O. 5442.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 1343-44 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 29th March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S. O. 989, dated the 19th March, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 14th April, 1975;

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement—(1) This Scheme may be called the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Third Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956,—

(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words, "rupees one thousand", the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item (j) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9, for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(iii) in item (f) of clause 10, for the words "five hundred and seventy five" the words "seven hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(iv) in the proviso to item (g) of clause 11, for the words "rupees three hundred" the words "rupees four hundred" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70025/74-VI/P&D-LD]

का० आ० 5443.—कोचीन डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम 1959 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, कोचीन डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथाप्रयोक्ति भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पथ) की अधिसूचना संख्या 090 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 29 मार्च, 1975 पृष्ठ 1344 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की प्रवृत्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनकी उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है ।

और उक्त राजपत्र 14 प्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कोचीन डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ: (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम कोचीन डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) तृतीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1959 है ।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी ।

2. कोचीन डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 में,—

(i) खण्ड 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक में, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

- (ii) खण्ड 9 के उपखण्ड (1) के मद (ब्र) में, "आठ सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।
- (iii) खण्ड 10 के मद (च) में, "पाँच सौ पचास रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "सात सौ पचास रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।
- (iv) खण्ड 11 के मद (छ) के परन्तुक में, "तीन सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "चार सौ रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[संख्या एस० 70025/1/74-VII/पी एण्ड डी/एल सी vii]

S.O. 5443.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 1344 of the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 29th March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 990, dated the 19th March, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette.

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 14th April, 1975;

And whereas, objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1939, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Third Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959 :—

- (i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "rupees one thousand", the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;
- (ii) in item (j) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9, for the words "rupees eight hundred" the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;
- (iii) in item (f) of clause 10, for the words "five hundred and seventy five rupees" the words "rupees seven hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;
- (iv) in the proviso to item (g) of clause 11, for the words "rupees three hundred" the words "rupees four hundred" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70025/1/74-VII-P&D/LD-VII]

का० प्रा० 5444.—विशाखापत्नम डॉक कमेकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1959 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कमेकार (नियोजन का विनियम) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की भारा 4 की उपधारा (1) वारा व्याप्रपेक्षित भारत सरकार ने नीवहत और परिवहत मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या 991 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के

राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 29 मार्च, 1975 पृष्ठ 1344-45 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और मुमाला भागे गए थे, जिनकी उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 14 अप्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

ग्रोर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और मुमालों पर विचार कर दिया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की भारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रथोग करते हुए, विशाखापत्नम डॉक कमेकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1959 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, प्रथाल :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ : (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम विशाखापत्नम डॉक कमेकार (नियोजन का विनियम) तृतीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. विशाखापत्नम डॉक कमेकार (नियोजन का विनियम) स्कीम, 1959 में,—

(i) खण्ड 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक में, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ii) खण्ड 9 के उपखण्ड (1) मद (ब्र) में, "आठ सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iii) खण्ड 11 मद (च) में, "पाँच सौ पचास रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "सात सौ पचास रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iv) खण्ड 12 के मद (छ) परन्तुक में, "तीन सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "चार सौ रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[संख्या एस० 70025/1/74-VIII-पीएण्डडी/एलडी]

S.O. 5444.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 1344-45 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 29th March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 991 dated the 19th March, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette.

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 14th April, 1975;

And whereas, objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Third Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Visakhapatnam Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959 :—

(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "rupees one thousand", the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item (j) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9, for the words "rupees eight hundred" the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(iii) in item (f) of clause 11, for the words "Five hundred and seventy five rupees" the words "rupees seven hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(iv) in the proviso to item (g) of clause 12, for the figures "rupees three hundred" the words "rupees four hundred" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70025/1/74-VIII-P&D/LD]

का०आ० 5445—मारमुगाओ डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1965 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्राप्त डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित भारत मरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या 992 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) सारीख 29 मार्च, 1975 पृष्ठ 1345 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी अधिकारियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनकी उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 14 अप्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय मरकार ने उक्त प्राप्त की आदत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः प्रब्र, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मारमुगाओ डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1965 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ : (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मारमुगाओ डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) तृतीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. मारमुगाओ डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1965 में,—

(i) खण्ड 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक में, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ii) खण्ड 10 के उपखण्ड (1) के मद (ज) में,—

(क) उपमद (i) में, "आठ सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

(ख) उपमद (ii) में, "आठ सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

(iii) खण्ड 11 के मद (च) में, "पाँच सौ पचास रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "सात सौ पचास रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(v) खण्ड 12 की मद (छ) के परन्तुक में, "300 रुपए", शब्दों और अंकों के स्थान पर "चार सौ रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[भंडा एस 70025/1/74-IX-पी एण्ड डी/एलडी-IX]

S.O. 5445.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 1345 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 29th March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 992, dated the 19th March, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette.

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 14th April, 1975;

And whereas, objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965, namely ;

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Third Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965,—

(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "rupees one thousand", the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item (j) of sub-clause (1) of clause 10,—

(a) in sub-item (i), for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-item (ii) for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(iii) in item (f) of clause 11, for the words "five hundred and seventy five rupees" the words "rupees seven hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(iv) in the proviso to item (g) of clause 12, for the letters and figures "Rs. 300", the words "rupees four hundred" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70025/1/74-IX-P&D/LD-IX]

कांडला डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा प्रयोगित भारत सरकार के नीबहन और परिवहन संकालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की प्रधिसूचना संख्या 993 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 29 मार्च, 1975 पृष्ठ 1345-46 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त प्रधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुकाश मांगे गए थे, जिनकी उसमें प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 14 अप्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुमाक्षों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत् व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कांडला डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ: (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम कांडला डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) छठवां संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन भी तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. कांडला डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1969 में,—

(i) खण्ड 6 के प्रथम परल्युक में, "आठ सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ii) खण्ड 10 के उपखण्ड (1) के मद (ज) में,—

(क) उपमद (j) में, "आठ सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ख) उपमद (ii) में "आठ सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(iii) खण्ड 12 के मद (छ) के परल्युक में, "300 रुपए", शब्दों और अंकों के स्थान पर, "चार सौ रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[संख्या एस-70025/1/74-एक्स-पी एण्ड ही/एल डी-एक्स]

S.O. 5446.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 1345-46 of the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 29th March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 993, dated the 19th March, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 14th April, 1975;

And whereas, objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Sixth Amendment Scheme, 1975.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Kandla Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1969,—

(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "rupees one thousand", the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item (j) of sub-clause (l) of clause 10,—

(a) in sub-item (i), for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-item (ii), for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(iii) in the proviso to item (g) of clause 12, for the letters and figures "Rs. 300", the words "rupees four hundred" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70025/1/74-X-P&D/LD-X]

कांडला डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा प्रयोगित भारत सरकार के नीबहन और परिवहन संकालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की प्रधिसूचना संख्या 994 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 29 मार्च, 1975 पृष्ठ 1346 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त प्रधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुकाश मांगे गए थे, जिनकी उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 14 अप्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुमाक्षों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विशाखापत्तनम प्रजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1968 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम विशाखापत्तनम प्रजिस्ट्रीकृत डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) चतुर्थ संशोधन स्कीम 1975 है।

2. In the Kandla Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1968,—

- (i) in the first proviso to clause 5, for the words "rupees one thousand", the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;
- (ii) in item (e) of sub-clause (1) of clause 7, for the words "rupees eight hundred" the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;
- (iii) in the proviso to item (e) of clause 9, for the words "rupees three hundred", the words "rupees four hundred" shall be substituted.

[No. S. 70025/1/74-xii-P&D/LD]

क्रा० प्रा० 5449.— मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकूट डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1957 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्राप्त, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित भारत सरकार के नीत्रहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या 996 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii) तारीख 29 मार्च, 1975 पृष्ठ 1347 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो माह की प्रवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनकी उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 14 अप्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्राप्ति की बाबत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, श्रव, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकूट डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1957 में और संशोधन करने के लिए तिमनिवित स्कीम बनाती है अतिरिक्त—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकूट डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) तुलीय संशोधन स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. मद्रास अरजिस्ट्रीकूट डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1957 में—

(i) खण्ड 4 के मद (आ) में "एक हजार रुपए से कम", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार वी सौ पचास रुपए से कम", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ii) खण्ड 5 के उपखण्ड (1) के मद (छ) में, "छ: सौ रुपए" शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक हजार रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[मंख्या एस-70025/1/74-xii-पीएण्डडी/एमडी]

श्री० शंकररत्नगम, श्रव, मण्डिव

S.O. 5449.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 1347 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 29th March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport

Wing) No. S.O. 996, dated the 19th March, 1975, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette.

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 14th April, 1975;

And whereas objection and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Third Amendment Scheme, 1975.
- (2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Madras Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957:—

- (i) in item (j) of clause 4AA, for the words, letters and figures "less than Rs. 1,000" the words "less than rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;
- (ii) in item (g) of sub-clause (1) of clause 5, for the words "rupees six hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70025/1/74-xii-P&D/LD]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy,

संचार संवालेय

डाक तार बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1975

क्रा० प्रा० 5450.—भिवंडी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज अवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में बदली किये जाने की बायत जिन लोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है, एक विश्वक नोटिस उन सब की जानकारी के लिए जैसा कि भारतीय तार नियमांकनी, 1951 के नियम 434(iii) (बी बी) में अपेक्षित है भिवंडी में प्रवलित समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था और उनमें कहा गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई आपत्ति हो या उनके कोई सुझाव हों तो वे नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर ऐसे तो करें।

उक्त नोटिस सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 16 सितंबर, 1975 को 'फी फ्रेस जनरल' बम्बई, 'मराठा' बम्बई, 'इंडियन' बम्बई और 'जामे जमशेद' बम्बई के भासाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराया गया था।

उक्त नोटिस के उत्तर में जनसाधारण से कोई आपत्ति और सुझाव आप्त नहीं हुआ है।

इसलिए श्रव उक्त नियमांकनी के नियम 434(iii) (बी बी) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महानिदेशक, डाक-तार ने घोषित किया है कि 1-1-76 से भिवंडी का स्थानीय संशोधन थोक इस प्रकार होगा:—

भिवंडी का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि भिवंडी नगरपालिका शिप नगर परिषद के कार्यक्षेत्र के प्रत्यंत पड़ता है, किन्तु वे टेलीफोन उपभोक्ता जो कि भिवंडी नगरपालिका सीमा के बाहर स्थित हैं किन्तु जिन्हें भिवंडी

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था से सेवा प्रदान होती है वे इस व्यवस्था के किसी भी एक्सचेंज से जब तक 5 कि० मी० फुट तक भीतर स्थित रहेंगे और इस व्यवस्था से जुड़े रहेंगे तब तक स्थानीय शुल्कदर से अदायगी करेंगे।

[सं० 3-8/74-पी० एच० बी०]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P & T BOARD)

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1975

S.O. 5450.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Bhiwandi Telephone Exchange System was published as required by rule 434 (III) (bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Bhiwandi, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 16th Sept. 1975 in the 'Free Press Journal' Bombay, 'Maratha' Bombay, 'Inquilab' Bombay and 'Jame Jamshed' Bombay Newspapers;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said notice;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434 (III) (bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effect from 1-1-1976 the revised local area of Bhiwandi shall be as under:

Bhiwandi Telephone Exchange System :

The local area of Bhiwandi shall cover an area falling under the jurisdiction of Bhiwandi Municipality;

Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside Bhiwandi Municipal limit but who are served from Bhiwandi Telephone Exchange System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 Kms of any exchange of this system and remain connected to it.

[No. 3-8/74-PHB]

का० आ० 5451.—सांगली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में बदली किये जाने की बाबत जिन लोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है एक पर्याप्त नोटिस उन सब की जानकारी के लिए जैसा कि भारतीय तार नियमावली, 1951 के नियम 434 (III) (बी बी) में घोषित है सांगली में प्रचलित समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई प्राप्ति हो या उनके कोई सुझाव हों तो वे नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजे का कष्ट करें।

उक्त नोटिस सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 4 रितम्बर, 75 को 'सकल' पूना/बम्बई और 'कंपरी' पूना के दैनिक पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराया गया था और उनसे कहा गया था कि इन वारे में यदि उन्हें कोई प्राप्ति हो या उनके कोई सुझाव हों तो वे नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजे का कष्ट करें।

उक्त नोटिस के उत्तर में जनसाधारण से कोई प्राप्ति और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

उक्त नोटिस के उत्तर में जनसाधारण से कोई प्राप्ति और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

इसलिए अब उक्त नियमावली के नियम 434 (III) (बी बी) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए महानिदेशक, डाक-तार ने घोषित किया है कि 1-1-76 से सांगली का स्थानीय संशोधित क्षेत्र इस प्रकार होगा:—

सांगली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था :

सांगली का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि सांगली नगरपालिका शिव नगर परिषद के कार्यशाला के अंतर्गत पड़ता है, किन्तु वे टेलीफोन उपभोक्ता जो कि सांगली नगरपालिका सीमा के बाहर स्थित हैं किन्तु जिन्हें सांगली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था से सेवा प्रदान होती है वे इस व्यवस्था के किसी

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भी एक्सचेंज से जब तक 5 कि० मी० फुट के भीतर स्थित रहेंगे और इस व्यवस्था से जुड़े रहेंगे तब तक स्थानीय शुल्कदर से अदायगी करेंगे।

[सं० 3-8/74-पी० एच० बी०]

S.O. 5451.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of area of Sangli Telephone Exchange System was published as required by rule 434 (III) (bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Sangli, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 4th Sept. 1975 in 'Sakal' Poona/Bombay and 'Kesari' Poona daily newspapers;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said notice;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434 (III) (bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effect from 1-1-76 the revised local area of Sangli shall be as under: Sangli Telephone Exchange System :

The local area of Sangli shall cover an area falling under the jurisdiction of Sangli Municipality;

Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside Sangli Municipal limit but who are served from Sangli Telephone Exchange System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 Kms. of any exchange of this system and remain connected to it.

[No. 3-8/74-PHB]

का० आ० 5452.—दोम्बिवली, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में बदली किये जाने की बाबत जिन लोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है एक पर्याप्त नोटिस उन सब की जानकारी के लिए जैसा कि भारतीय तार नियमावली, 1951 के नियम 434 (iii) (बी बी) में घोषित है दोम्बिवली में प्रचलित समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई प्राप्ति हो या उनके कोई सुझाव हों तो वे नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजे का कष्ट करें।

उक्त नोटिस सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 16 सितम्बर 1975 को प्रीम जर्नल, बम्बई, 'मराठी' 'हन्कलाव', बम्बई और 'जामे जमशेद' बम्बई के समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित कराया गया था।

उक्त नोटिस के उत्तर में जनसाधारण से कोई प्राप्ति और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

इसलिए अब उक्त नियमावली के नियम 434 (iii) (बी बी) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महानिदेशक, डाक-तार ने घोषित किया है कि 1-1-76 से दोम्बिवली का स्थानीय संशोधित क्षेत्र इस प्रकार होगा:—

दोम्बिवली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था :

दोम्बिवली का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि दोम्बिवली नगरपालिका के कार्यशाला के अंतर्गत पड़ता है, किन्तु वे टेलीफोन उपभोक्ता जो कि दोम्बिवली नगर पालिका सीमा के बाहर स्थित हैं किन्तु दोम्बिवली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था से सेवा प्रदान होती है वे इस व्यवस्था के किसी भी एक्सचेंज से जब तक 5 किलोमीटर फुट के भीतर स्थित रहेंगे और इस व्यवस्था से जुड़े रहेंगे तब तक स्थानीय शुल्कदर से अदायगी करेंगे।

[3-8/74-पी० एच० बी०]

S.O. 5452.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Dombivli Telephone Exchange System was published as required by rule 434 (III) (bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Dombivli, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 16th Sept. 1975 in the 'Free Press Journal' Bombay, 'Maratha' Bombay, 'Inquilab' Bombay and 'Jame Jamshed' Bombay, newspapers;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said notice;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434 (III) (bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effect from 1-1-76 the revised local area of Dombivli shall be as under;

Dombivli Telephone Exchange System :

The local area of Dombivli shall cover an area falling under the jurisdiction of Dombivli Municipality;

Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside Dombivli Municipal limit but who are served from Dombivli Telephone Exchange System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 Kms. of any exchange of this system and remain connected to it.

[No. 3-8/74-PHB]

का० प्रा० 5453:—अम्बरनाथ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में अदली किये जाने की आवत जिन सोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की समावना है एक पब्लिक नोटिस उन सब की जानकारी के लिए जेसा कि भारतीय तार नियमावली, 1951 के नियम 434(III) (बी बी) में घोषित है अम्बरनाथ में प्रचलित समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था और उनसे कहा गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई आपत्ति हो या उनके कोई सुझाव हों तो वे नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजने का काष्ट करें।

उक्त नोटिस सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 16 सितम्बर, 75 को 'फ्री प्रेस जर्नल' बम्बई, 'मराठा', 'इन्क्लाव' बम्बई और जामे जमशेद' बम्बई के समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराया गया था।

उक्त नोटिस के उक्त में जनराधारण से कोई आपत्तियाँ और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

इसलिए अब उक्त नियमावली के नियम 434(III) (बी बी) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्कियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महानिदेशक, डाक-तार ने घोषित किया है कि 1-1-76 से अम्बरनाथ का स्थानीय संभोधन थेट्र इस प्रकार होगा:—

अम्बरनाथ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था :

अम्बरनाथ का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि अम्बरनाथ नगरपालिका के कार्यशाला के प्रत्येक पड़ता है, किन्तु वे टेलीफोन उपभोक्ता जो कि अम्बरनाथ नगरपालिका सीमा के बाहर स्थित हैं किन्तु जिन्हें अम्बरनाथ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था से सेवा प्रदान होती है वे इस व्यवस्था के किसी भी एक्सचेंज से जब तक 5 फिं मी० दूरी के भीतर स्थित रहेंगे और इस व्यवस्था से जुड़े रहेंगे तब तक स्थानीय शुल्कदर से श्रदायगी करेंगे।

[संख्या 3-8/74-पी० एच० बी०]

S.O. 5453.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Ambarnath Telephone Exchange System was

published as required by rule 434 (III) (bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Ambarnath inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 16th Sept. 1975 in the 'Free Press Journal' Bombay, 'Maratha' Bombay, 'Inquilab' Bombay and 'Jame Jamshed' Bombay newspapers;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said notice;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434 (III) (bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effect from 1-1-76 the revised local area of Ambarnath shall be as under;

Ambarnath Telephone Exchange System :

The local area of Ambarnath shall cover an area falling under the jurisdiction of Ambarnath Municipality;

Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside Ambarnath Municipal limit but who are served from Ambarnath Telephone Exchange System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 Kms. of any exchange of this system and remain connected to it.

[No. 3-8/74-PHB]

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० प्रा० 5454:—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, विनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड iii के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने खुसीपारा टेलीफोन केंद्र में दिनांक 16-1-1976 से प्रमाणित वर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-20/75-पी० एच० बी०]

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1975

S.O. 5454.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16-1-1976 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Khursipur Telephone Exchange M. P. Circle.

[No. 5-20/75-PHB]

का० प्रा० 5455:—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, विनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड iii के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने कंजिरापल्ली, पॉकुन्नम् टेलीफोन केंद्रों में दिनांक 1-1-1976 से प्रमाणित वर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-22/75-पी० एच० बी०]

एच० सी० माथुर, निवेशक

S.O. 5455.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 1-1-1976 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Kanjirapally and Ponkunnam Telephone Exchanges, Kerala Circle.

[No. 5-22/75-PHB]

H. C. MATHUR, Director

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

सार्वजनिक सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 1975

भा० आ० 5456.—केन्द्रीय सरकार मुख्य योजना/दिल्ली के कार्यों-जिट जोनल प्लान में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करने का चिनार कर रही है। इसे सार्वजनिक सूचना के लिए प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है। इस संशोधन के संबंध में यदि किसी व्यक्ति को आपत्ति/सुझाव देना हो तो वे अपने आपत्ति/सुझाव इस जापन, के 30 दिन के भीतर सचिव, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली, विकास भवन, इन्ड्रप्रस्था इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली के पास लिखित रूप में भेज सकते हैं। जो व्यक्ति अपने आपत्ति/सुझाव में वे जपना नाम तथा पूरा पता भी लियें।

संशोधन :-

“दिल्ली मुख्य योजना में [यमुना नदी पर एक नये रोडब्रिज का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, जो बुलडॉर रोड तथा शाहदरा की ओर ३० टी० रोड के एलाइनमेंट में ९१.४ मी० (३०० फीट) नैशनल हाईवे बाई-पास न० II (रिंग रोड) को मिलाता है।”

गविनेश्वार को छोड़कर समस्त कार्यशील दिनों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यालय, विकास भवन, इन्ड्रप्रस्था इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली में उक्त अवधि में आकर प्रस्तावित संशोधन के मानचित्र का निरीक्षण किया जा सकता है।

[सं० एक० २०(३)/७५-ए० पी०]
हृदय नाथ फोटोवार, सचिव।

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

PUBLIC NOTICE

New Delhi, the 27th December, 1975

S.O. 5456.—The following modification which the Central Government proposes to make to the Master Plan/Composite Zonal Plan for Delhi is hereby published for public information. Any person having any objection or suggestion with regard to the proposed modification may send his objection or suggestion in writing to the Secretary, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, Inapuraprashta Estate, New Delhi, within a period of thirty days from the date of this notice making the objection or suggestion to give his name and full address.

ACTION :

A road bridge over River Jamuna is proposed in the Master Plan for Delhi, connecting 91.4 mts. (300 ft.) National Highway Bye-pass No. II (Ring Road) in the alignment of Boulevard Road and T. Road, towards Shahdara.”

The notice regarding the proposed modification will be available at the office of the Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, Inapuraprashta Estate, New Delhi, on all working days, within the period referred to above.

[No. F. 20(3)/75-M.P.]

H. N. FOTEDAR, Secy.

धर्म मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 1975

भा० आ० 5457.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्द्रधनवारा 28 दिसम्बर, 1975 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं) और अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (i) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं) के उपरन्ध महाराष्ट्र राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

जिला पूना (महाराष्ट्र) में निम्नलिखित को समाप्त करने वाले क्षेत्र:

(1) लोनावाला नगरपालिका परिषद्	तालुक मावाल
(2) तालेगांव दाभाडे नगरपालिका परिषद्	तालुक मावाल
(3) इन्दुरी ग्राम	तालुक मावाल
(4) वाड्गांव ग्राम	तालुक मावाल
(5) कामशेत ग्राम	तालुक मावाल
(6) खाड्काला ग्राम	तालुक मावाल
(7) तालेगांव दाभाडे ग्राम की राजस्व सीमाएँ	तालुक मावाल
(8) देहु रोड छायानी	तालुक हवेली
(9) वेहु ग्राम	तालुक हवेली

[एस० स०-३८०१३/१८/७४-ए० आई०]
एस० एस० सहस्रनामन, उप-सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 12th December, 1975

S.O. 5457.—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 28th December, 1975 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Maharashtra, namely:—

The areas comprising of

1. Lonavala Municipal Council	Taluka Maval
2. Talegaon Dabhade Municipal Council	"
3. Induri Village	"
4. Vadgaon Village	"
5. Kamshet Village	"
6. Khaokala Village	"
7. Revenue limits of Talegaon Dabhade Village.	"
8. Dehu Road Cantonment	Taluka Haweli
9. Dehu Village	"

in the District of Poona (Maharashtra).

[No. S-38013/18/74-HI]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Dy. Secy.